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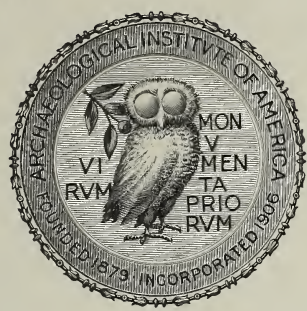
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FOURTH BULLETIN

February 1909
SALMAG
Salt Lake City.
#3



The Southwest Society

OF THE

Archæological Institute of America

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY, N. M.

By EDGAR L. HEWETT

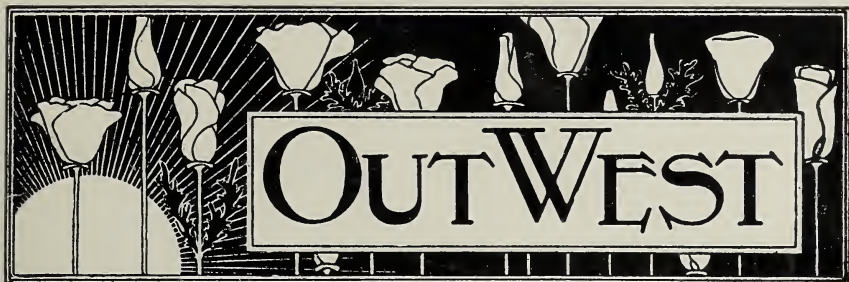
1909



—Photo by Craycroft.

PLATE Ia—THE ROCK OF PUYE

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ARCHÆOLOGY OF RIO GRANDE VALLEY

By EDGAR L. HEWETT.

Following is the first article on the monumental work done by the Southwest Society, A. I. A., under the supervision of Dr. Hewett, Director of the School of American Archaeology (founded last year principally through the efforts of the Southwest Society, whose headquarters are in Los Angeles). The establishment of the American School, on a par with the world-famous Classical Schools in Rome, Athens and Jerusalem; the Americanizing of the work of the Archaeological Institute of America, the foremost of American scientific bodies; the systematizing of such work in a national system beginning with the incorporation of the Institute by Act of Congress and the unification of the government departments and the foremost universities and museums of the country to this work; the foundation of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, and of the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fé—these are among the achievements in which the Southwest Society has been a leader. Besides this, it has the largest membership of any similar body in the world, by some 50 per cent.

The work described by Dr. Hewett has left a monument comparable to the work of governments and scientific bodies in Italy, Greece, Palestine, Mexico, Egypt, etc. This noble American ruin is already visited by hundreds of tourists. The wonderfully interesting antiquities from it now rest in the Southwest Museum rooms in Los Angeles.

It is admitted that "the development of American archaeology in the Institute dates from the organization of the Southwest Society." It is also admitted that no other archaeological society in the United States has accomplished so much in active work for its own community as well as for the world of science.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

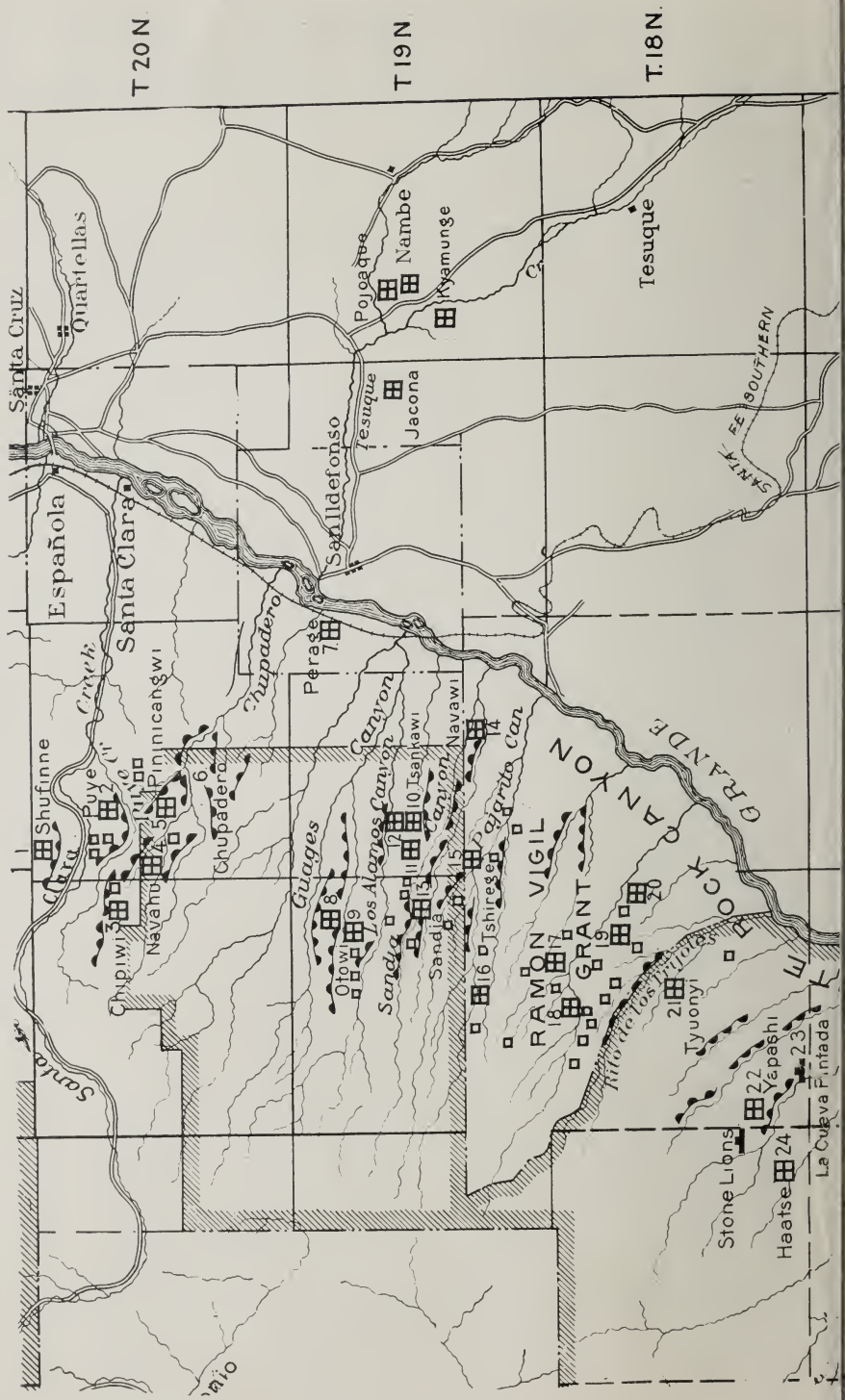
THE PUYÉ.

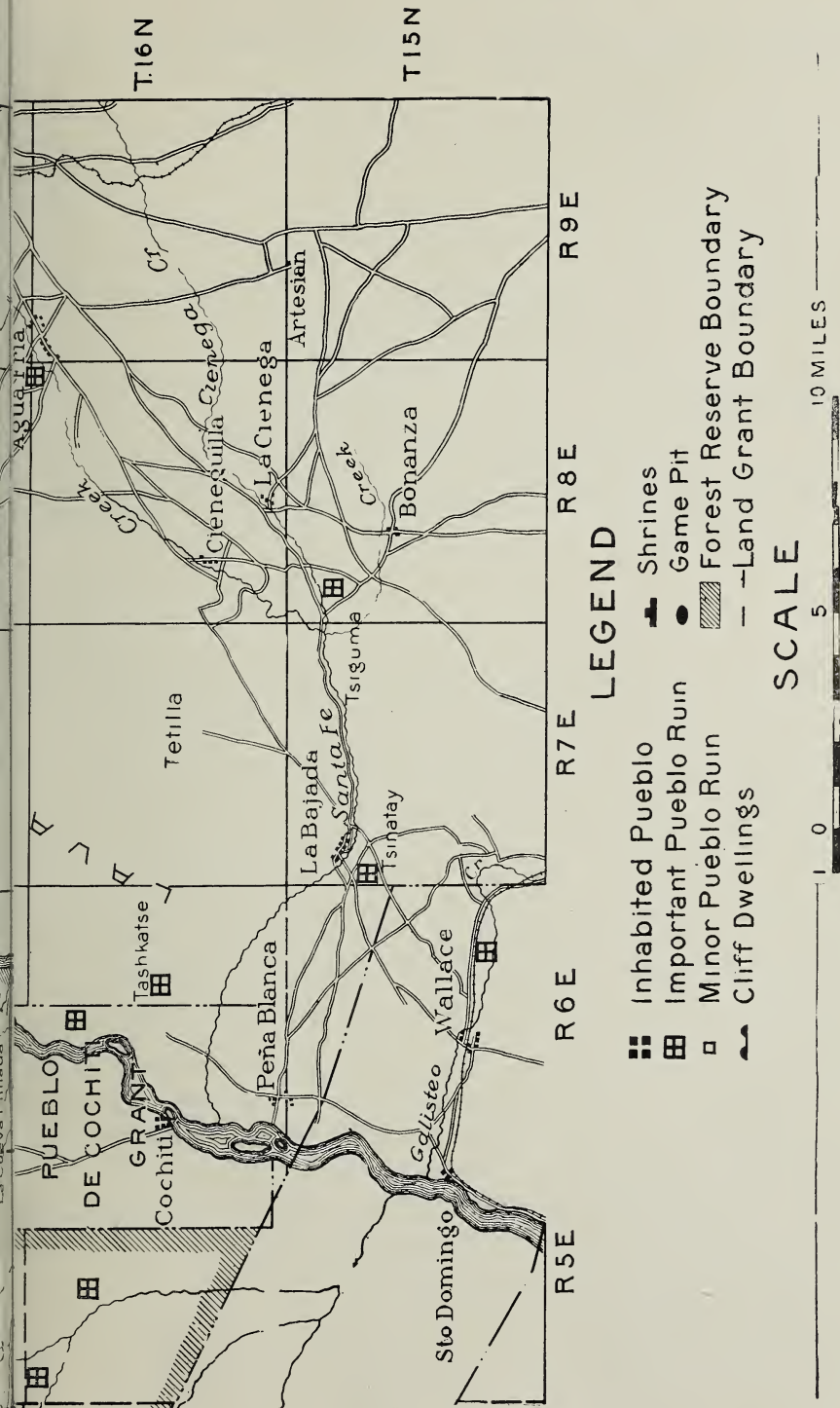


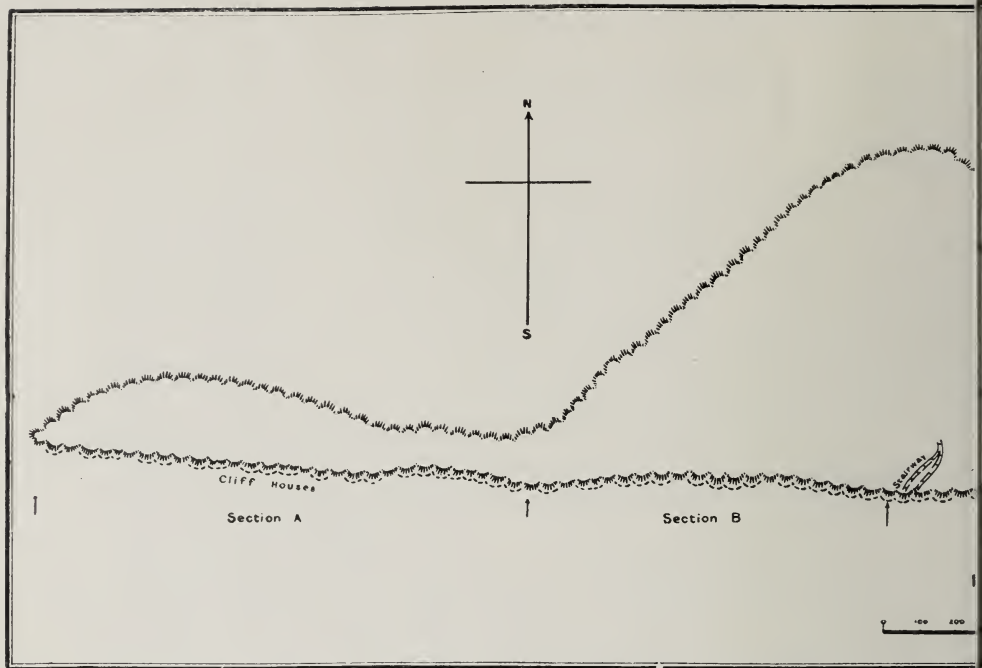
IN THE summer of 1907 work was begun under the auspices of the Southwest Society of the Archæological Institute of America on the ruins of Puyé¹, in New Mexico. This is the first of the ancient pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley to be systematically excavated, and the second ruin in the United States to be scientifically treated with a view to its permanent preservation as a National Monument.

(1) The derivations of Tewa place names mentioned in this and in succeeding papers, that will be presented on the Archæology of the Rio Grande Valley, have been determined by my assistant, Mr. John P. Harrington.

Puyé: assembling place of cottontail rabbits. Pu, cottontail rabbit; yé, to assemble, to meet. The word Puyé must not be confused with puye, buckskin.

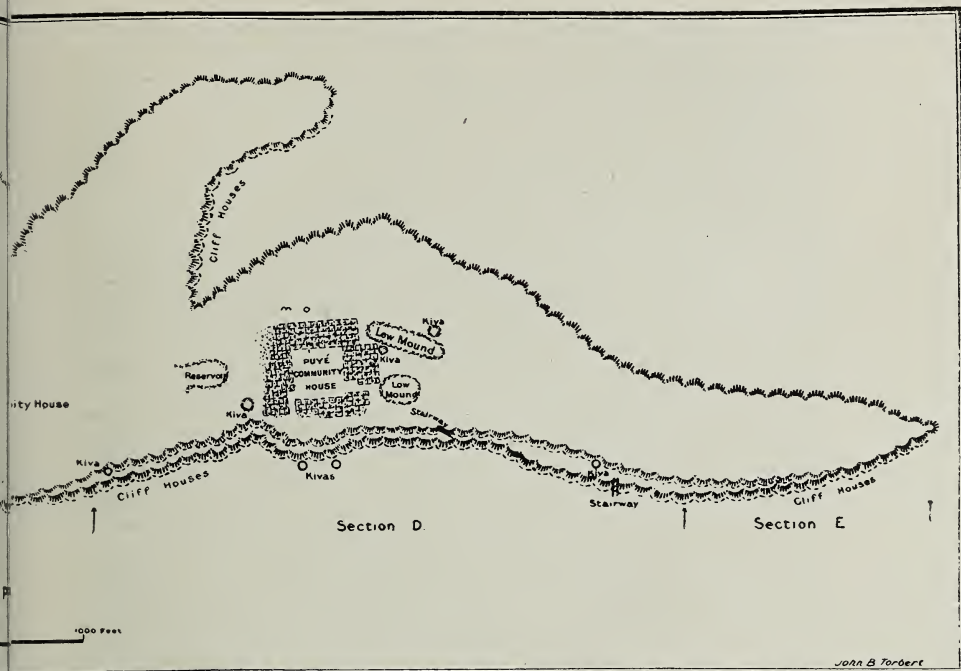






Puyé is one of the most extensive of the ancient "Cliff Cities" of the Southwest. It occupies an imposing situation (Plate 1-a) on the Pajarito plateau, ten miles west of the village of Española and thirty miles northwest of Santa Fé. Since 1880 the place has received some attention in the writings of Powell, Bandelier, Lummis, and the present writer. Through widely published photographs its general appearance has been well known for some years, and much has been said concerning its history, based upon surface evidence and Tewa story. But here, as in archæological research all over the world, it is the spade that must be depended upon to lay bare the irrefutable record.

At first, determined opposition to the excavation of the ruins at Puyé was offered by the Indians from the nearest Tewa village, Santa Clara, ten miles away in the Rio Grande Valley, on whose reservation the site is located. The governor, head men, and representatives of the caciques, or religious rulers, were met in council and the whole matter frankly laid before them. It was explained to them that this was our way of studying the history of the Indian tribes; that we believed that the thoughts and works of their ancestors and of the other peoples with whom they had been in contact constituted a noble record, worthy of being recovered and preserved for all time. Some appeal was made to their sense of gratitude for assistance rendered them in the past in securing from the government a much-needed and justly-deserved extension of their



reservation, and a law releasing them from the payment of taxes on their lands, which at one time had threatened the extinction of the titles to their homes. Bare reference was made to the fact that under the permit of the Department of the Interior we were acting entirely within our rights in making excavations on their reservation, for it was desired to rely mostly upon their higher sentiments in the matter. I greatly regret that I am unable to reproduce the speeches of the head men on this subject. They abounded in incisive and cogent argument which demanded unequivocal and logical answer. On the whole, their contention was on a high plane, and their deliberation marked by much lofty sentiment. It ended in all objection being withdrawn and most cordial relations established, which were afterward expressed in a perfectly friendly attitude toward, and interest in, our work.

It is not an exaggeration to speak of Puyé as a "cliff city," though it must be understood that the term "city" does not imply anything of civic organization comparable to that of our modern municipalities. Nevertheless, there were, in the social organization that existed here, elements of collective order that characterize the civic group that we designate by the term "city." There were closely-regulated community life, definite societary obligation, and in point of numbers the population was ample to constitute a modern city.

Geologically, Puyé is a rock of grayish-yellow tufa, 5750 feet long,

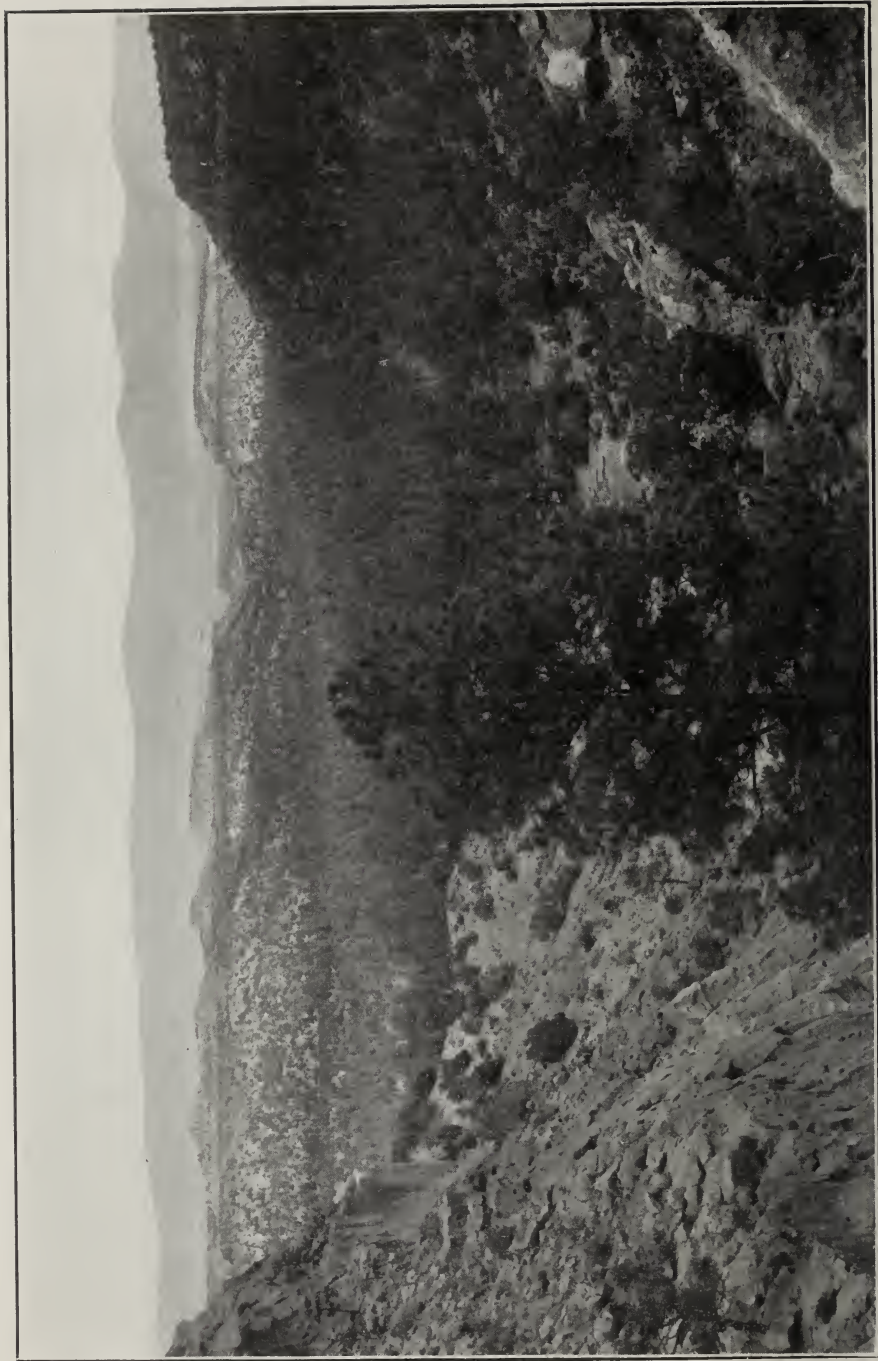


PLATE 1b—PANORAMA OF PAJARITO PLATEAU

—Photo by Craycroft.

varying in width from 90 to 700 feet. Its outlines are shown in the map (Plate II), and something of its general aspect in the panoramic photograph (Plate VII-b). It is a fragment of the great tufaceous blanket that once covered the entire Pajarito Plateau to a thickness of from 50 to 1500 feet. This covering of tufa has been completely dissected by ages of water and wind erosion. In the northern part not over 10 per cent of it remains. These fragments appear as a multitude of geological islands (Plate I-b), some almost circular, but mostly long strips (in Spanish, *potreros*), extending east and west from the base of the Jemez Mountains towards the Rio Grande. They present, on the south side, vertical escarpments rising above talus slopes that reach usually almost to the dry arroyos in the valley bottoms. The north side is always less abrupt,



PLATE Va—EXCAVATED CLIFF ROOMS

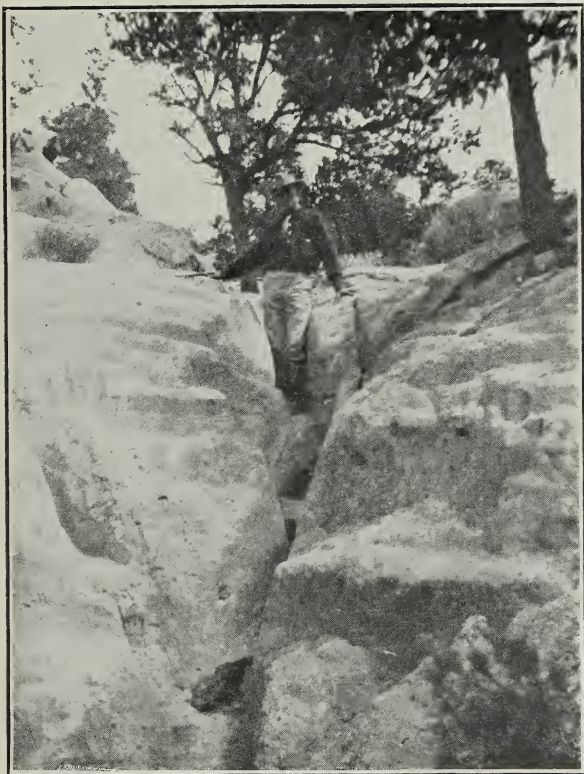
presenting only small escarpments and long gentle slopes to the valley. There is scant soil on the tops of these mesas, and vegetation is limited to grass, juniper and piñon. The valleys are lightly forested with pine of not very ancient growth. The altitude is about 7000 feet above sea-level.

The view from the top of the rock of Puyé is almost beyond compare. A few miles to the west is the Jemez range, with its rounded contours and heavily forested slopes (Plate I-a.) On the eastern horizon one sees a hundred and fifty miles of the Santa Fé range, embracing the highest peaks in New Mexico. The northern extremity of the panorama lies in the State of Colorado, and at the south end, near Albuquerque, is the rounded outline of the Sandia Mountain, Oku, the "Sacred Turtle" of Tewa myth-



PLATE IXb—TUYO, THE BLACK MESA, FROM SAN ILDEFONSO

ology. The great synclinal trough of the Rio Grande extends from north to south between the two ranges. The portion of it here seen formed the bed of a Miocene lake. The great expanse of yellowish Santa Fé marl, which the winds have piled into rounded dunes and trimmed into turreted castles, presents at all times a weird and fantastic appearance. In the immediate foreground to the east one looks down upon the level plateau stretching away to the valley. In the summer and fall this is variegated by masses of yellow flowers, which cover the open parks among the junipers, marking the fields of the ancient inhabitants. Beyond this lies several miles of open grass lands. To the northwest about a mile and a half

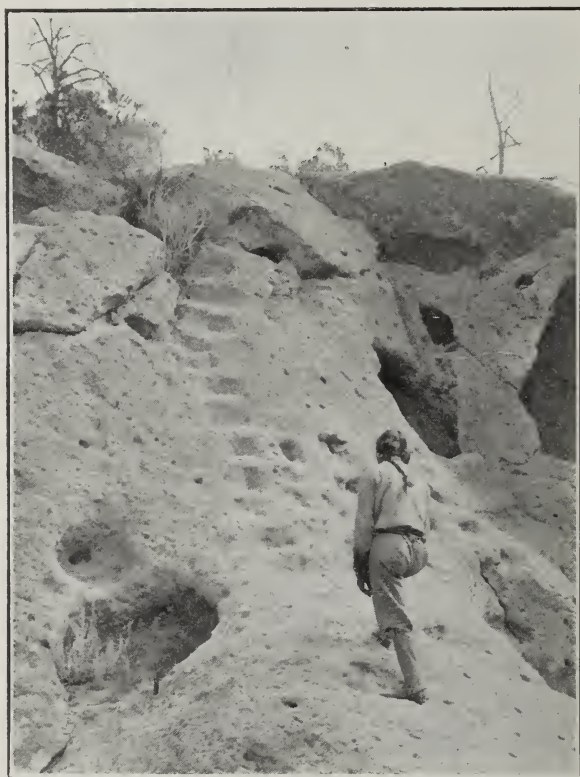


—Photo by Dixon.

PLATE IIIa—ROCK TRAIL, AT FININICANGWII

the yellow rock of Shufinné dominates the plain, and to the west and south lie numbers of the detached masses which I have spoken of as geological islands. Southwest about ten miles the round black bulk of Tuyo rises from the edge of the Rio Grande Valley (Plate IX-b.) Here is an example of the geologically recent basaltic extrusions which characterize the Rio Grande Valley from this point south through White Rock Cañon. This is the historic "Black Mesa," the scene of many stirring events of the early period of Spanish occupation. In Tewa mythology, Tuyo is the "Sacred Fire Mountain." Its top is covered with the remains of semi-subterranean dwellings, and fire shrines are still maintained there by the Indians of San Ildefonso.

Puyé was the principal focus of a population that occupied a number of villages in the northern part of this plateau. The distribution of the outlying settlements of this group will be briefly described before considering Puyé itself. There are many "small house" ruins, containing anywhere from two to fifty rooms each, scattered all over the district, that are not taken account of in this paper. The villages are for the most part found on the tops of the mesas, on almost every one of which, of any size, some house remains are found. The large settlements consisted of from one to



—Photo by Bean.

PLATE IIIb—STAIRWAY AT NAWAWI

three quadrangular pueblos, one or more small houses near by, and a village of excavated rooms in the nearest adjacent cliff wall.

The northernmost settlement is the Shufinné¹ above mentioned.

This town lay to the northwest of Puyé about a mile and a half and was separated from it by the deep gorge of Santa Clara Cañon. It occupied a small tufa island, the only one north of the cañon. The rock of Shufinné is a commanding feature of the landscape, being plainly visible from the Tesuque divide, just north of Santa Fé, a distance of about thirty miles. The settlement here consisted of a small pueblo on the top of the rock, and a group of

(1) From *Tsiphenu*, dark colored obsidian flakes; *Tsi*, obsidian flake; *phenu*, dark. In the Santa Clara dialect, the form is *Tsifeno*.

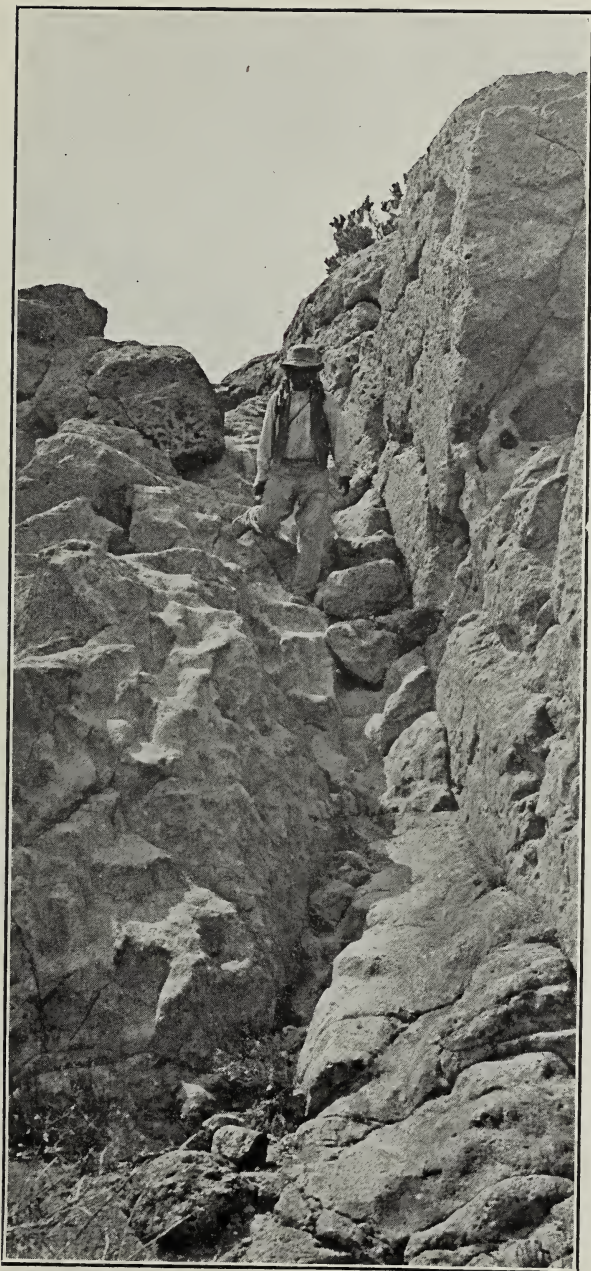


PLATE IIIc—STAIRWAY AT PUYE

houses built against the vertical wall forming the southern face of the cliff.

On the next mesa and in its adjacent valley south of the Puyé are three small pueblos, one on the mesa rim and two in the valley, these being the only valley pueblos of any size in this region. There is also a cliff village of several hundred excavated rooms in the rock wall. There is a lack of certainty in Tewa tradition with reference to these ruins, but from the most reliable information obtainable I now believe that these taken together constituted the settlement of Navahu'. The derivation of the name of this community was mentioned by me in a note in the *American Anthropologist* in 1906, and is of sufficient interest to warrant repetition here:

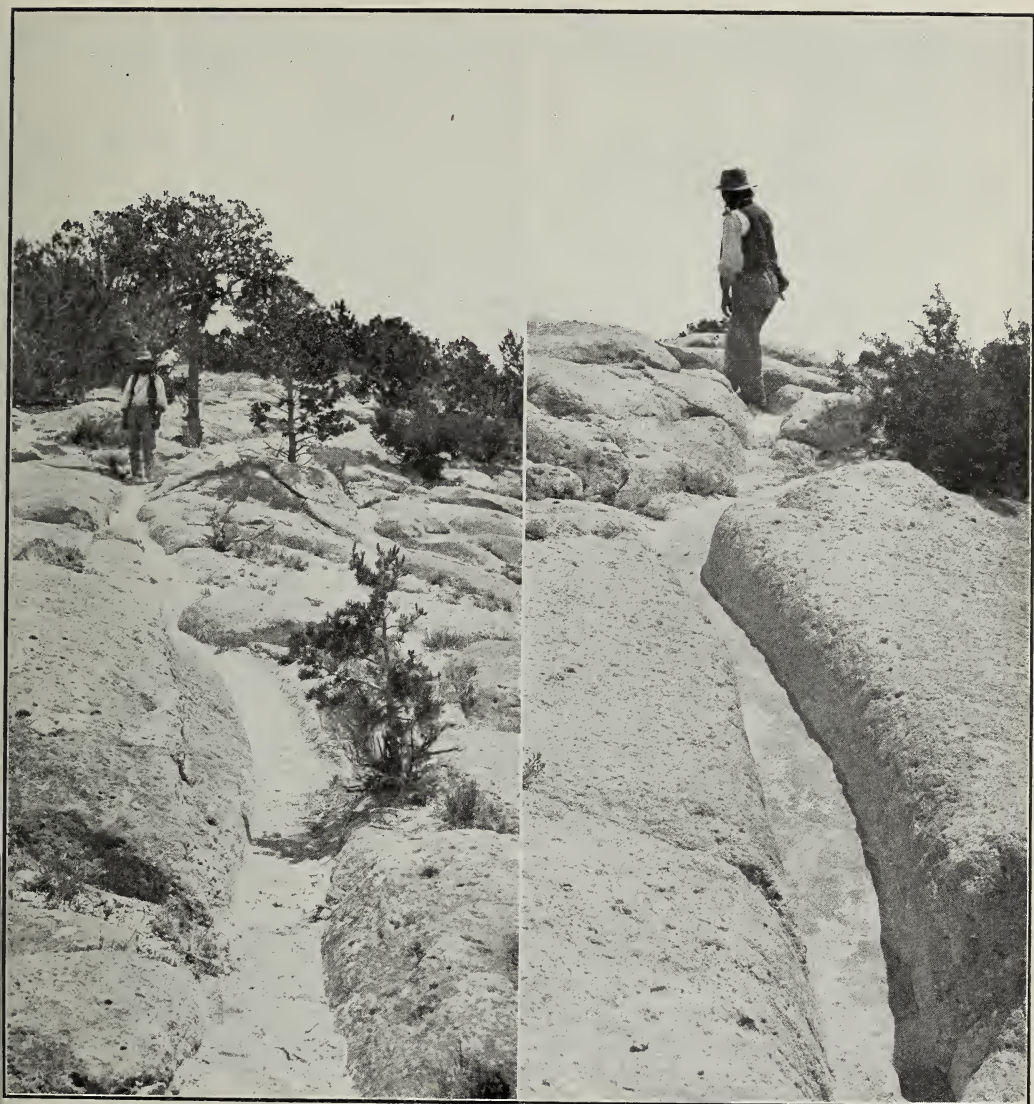
"In the second valley south of the great pueblo and cliff village of Puyé, in the Pajarito Park, New Mexico, is a pueblo ruin known



PLATE IVa—ROCK TRAIL AT TSANKAWI

to the Tewa Indians as Navahú, this being, as they claim, the ancient name of the village. The ruined villages of this plateau are Tewa of the pre-Spanish period. This particular pueblo was well situated for agriculture, there being a considerable acreage of tillable land near by—far more than this small population would have utilized. The old trail across the neck of the mesa to the north is worn hip deep in the rock, showing constant, long-continued use. I infer that these were the fields of not only the people of Navahú, but also of the more populous settlements beyond the great mesa to the north, where tillable land is wanting. The Tewa Indians assert that the name 'Navahú' refers to the large area of cultivated lands. This suggests an identity with *Navaho*, which Fray Alonso de Benavides, in his Memorial on New Mexico, published in 1630, applied to that branch of the Apache nation ('Apaches

(1) *Navahu*, or *Navahuge*: place of the cultivated fields. *Nava*, field, flat land; *ge*, place.



PLATES IVb and c—ROCK TRAIL AT TSANKAWI

de Navajo') then living to the west of the Rio Grande, beyond the very section above mentioned. Speaking of these people, Benavides says: 'But these (Apaches) of Navajo are very great farmers (*labradores*), for that (is what) Navajo signifies—"great planted fields" (*sementeras grandes*).'

These facts may admit of two interpretations. So far as we know, this author was the first to use the name Navajo in literature, and he would have been almost certain to have derived it from the Pueblos of New Mexico among whom he lived as Father Custodian of the Province from 1622 to 1629, since the Navajo never so designated themselves. The expression, "the Apaches of Navajo,"



PLATE III—RUINS OF THE GREAT COMMU

may have been used to designate an intrusive band that had invaded Tewa territory and become intrenched in this particular valley. On the other hand, the Navajo, since the pastoral life of post-Spanish times was not then possible to them, may have been so definitely agriculturists, as Benavides states (although he did not extend his missionary labors to them), and have occupied such areas of cultivated lands that their habitat, wherever it was, would have been known to the Tewa as Navajo, "the place of great planted fields."

On the next mesa to the south, a potrero several miles in length, are two groups of ruins which I now believe constituted the settlement known in Tewa tradition as *Pininicanwî*¹. The western group is composed of one quadrangle and four small-house ruins, the group occupying a space of not over a quarter of a mile in length. About half a mile to the east is the other group, consisting of one quadrangle and two small houses. All the buildings of this settlement

(1) *Pininicanwî*: *Phininikanwî*, popcorn meal mesa-neck. *Phinini*, popcorn; *kan*, flour; *phininikan*, meal made of roasted corn; *wî*, a narrow place between two mesas formed where two cañons, one on each side of the mesa, have their sources near together. *Wî* is a geographical term much used by the Tewa. A trail often leads up one cañon, across the *Wî* and down the other cañon. There are a few of a clan known as *Phininit'owa* or Popcorn People still left at San Ildefonso.



ON SUMMIT OF THE PUYE

are within a few rods of the mesa rim, and in the face of the escarpments are many excavated cliff houses.

Of the next settlement south, the last in the Puyé district, we have no Indian name. The great potrero on which the ruins are situated, and the valley to the south of it, are known by the Spanish name Chupadero. The main pueblo is a quadrangle about one hundred and twenty feet square. Near by are three small-house ruins and a reservoir. In the cliff wall below are hundreds of excavated rooms.

The settlements above described seem to have been rather closely related. The villages are all connected by well-worn trails, some of them of unusual depth. The one shown in Plate III-a crosses a narrow neck (*wi'i*) of the mesa of Pininicangwi. With one exception (Plate IV-a, Tsankawi) it is the deepest worn rock trail that I have ever seen. It seems to have been made entirely by the attrition of human feet, being so situated that its depth could not be augmented by water erosion. The net-work of trails to be seen over this entire plateau is one of its most interesting archaeological features. The trail is a sharply cut path, usually about eight inches wide, from a few inches to a foot in depth, and in many places more. The path narrows but little toward the bottom and is remarkably



PLATE VIIc—GENERAL PANORA

clean cut. (Plate IV-bc.) A large part of the surface of the plateau is rock devoid of soil, and these paths afford an imperishable record of ages of coming and going. The well-worn stairways are worthy of particular notice (Plate III-b.) In the archaeological map of the district that is in course of preparation, the entire system of trails and game traps (*navas*) (Plate IX-a) are shown, and in a future paper this subject will be discussed at length.

The Puyé is a fine example of the ancient Pajaritan community. At this place is found everything that is characteristic of the Pajaritan culture; every form of house ruins, typical in construction and placement; sanctuaries, pictographs, implements, utensils, symbolic decoration, all following a well-defined order, and conforming in all essential particulars to a type of culture to which I have for present convenience given the name Pajaritan.

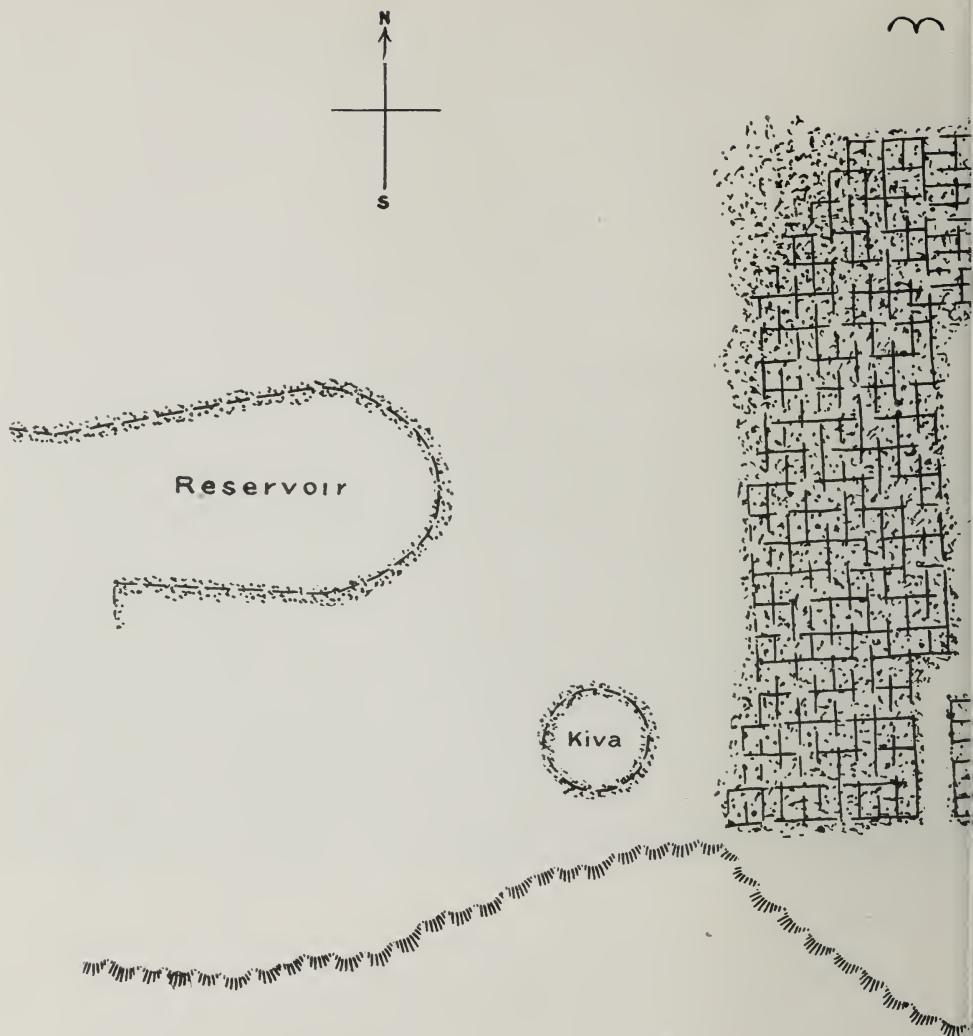
The Puyé settlement was made up of two aggregations of dwellings: 1. The great quadrangle on the mesa top, an arrangement of four huge terraced community houses about a court, forming at once an effective fortification and a capacious dwelling; a compact residential fortress that might not inappropriately be called the citadel. (See ground plan, Fig. 1.) 2. The cliff villages, consisting of a succession of dwellings built against and within the



UYE CLIFF

wall of the cliff, usually at the level where the talus slope meets the vertical escarpment. The latter will be described first.

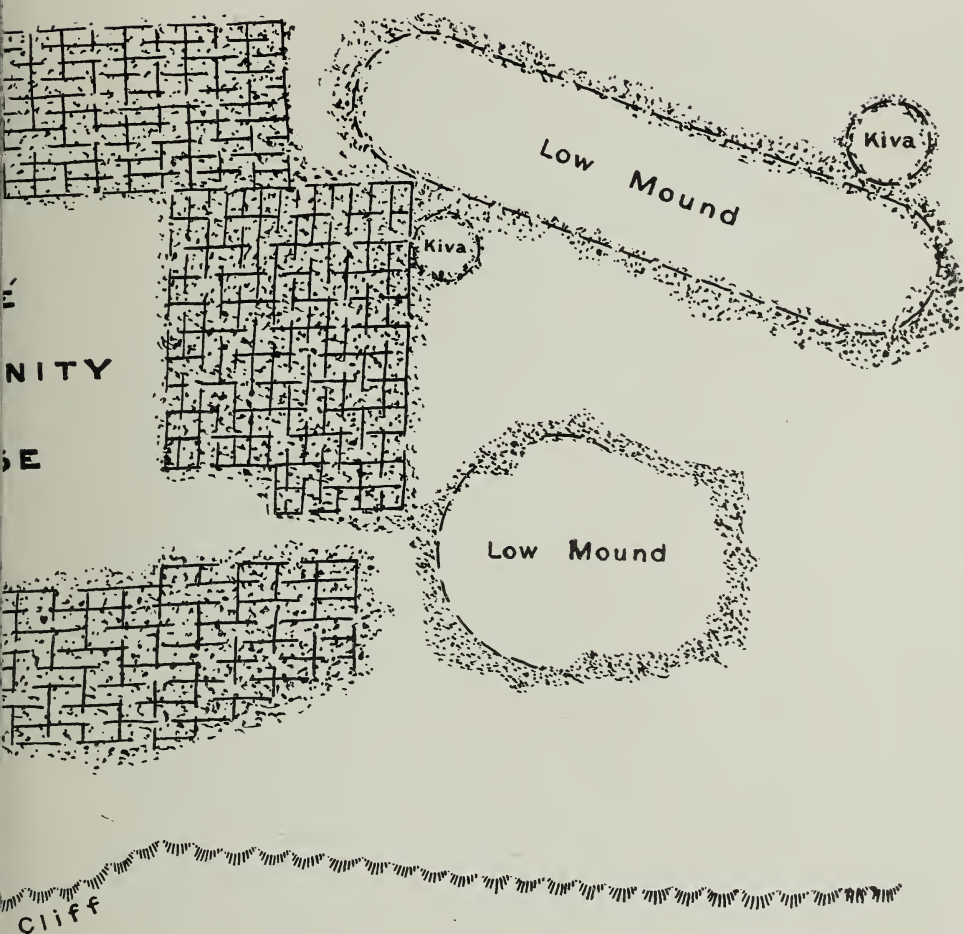
A glance at the map of the Puyé mesa (Plate II) shows an almost continuous succession of dwellings along the face of the cliff from one end to the other. The cliff is more than a mile (5750 feet) in length. We note here three classes of dwellings. 1. Excavated, cave-like rooms, serving as domiciles, without any form of construction in front (Plate V-a.) 2. Excavated rooms with open rooms or porches built on in front, as has been the case in the example shown in Plate V-b. 3. Houses of stone, one to three stories high, with corresponding number of terraces, built upon the talus against the cliff. In these groups the excavated chambers now seen in the cliff wall were simply back rooms of the terraced buildings. Such was the example shown in Plate V-c. An examination of the talus discloses remains of the walls of several villages of considerable extent that were built upon the talus against the cliff. Plate VI-a shows a section of the cliff which was the site of one of these talus pueblos, a building two stories high. The row of holes in the cliff wall shows where the ceiling-beams of the second story rested. The walls of first-floor rooms are to be found under the debris where the talus meets the vertical cliff. The ruins



of a number of excavated back rooms are to be seen in the wall.

All of section 4 of the cliff (Plate II), and a great part of section 5, is broken about midway of its height by a ledge which shelves back a few yards and then meets another vertical wall. On this ledge and against and within this upper wall are the remains of another succession of dwellings. These continue for a distance of 2100 feet. This, added to the line of dwellings on the lower level, gives a continuous extent of house remains of this character about a mile and a half in length. The dwellings of this upper ledge were quite like those below. Here were the simple cave-like houses, the porched chambers and the terraced pueblo against the cliff, with excavated back rooms. It was possible to step from the house-tops on to the rim rock above. In places heavy retaining walls of stone were built on the front of the ledge. Stairways cut in the face of the rock ascend from this upper ledge to the great community house on the top (Plate III-c.)

The great community house stands near the edge of the cliff,



the southwest corner approaching to within twenty feet of the brink. The huge quadrangular pile of tufa blocks gives at first the impression of great regularity of construction (Plate VII-a), but on close examination the usual irregularities of pueblo buildings are found. The plan here presented (Fig. I) was drawn previous to excavation and is intended to show only the general appearance of the ground plan and surroundings. It would require a rectangle approximately 300x275 feet to inclose the pile. No two exterior walls are exactly parallel, but the orientation of the building is approximately with the cardinal points. The wall forming the east side of the court is on a due north and south line. The interior court is not a perfect rectangle, the north side measuring 150 feet; south, 140; east, 158; and west, 143.

At the southeast corner is the main entrance to the square, 17 feet wide at the eastern end but enlarging to double that width before it opens into the court. A narrow passage 13 feet wide, not known to exist until excavations begun, was cleared at the south-



PLATE VIIb—THE SOUTH HOUSE, PUYE, AFTER EXCAVATION



PLATE VIa—RUINS OF A TALUS VILLAGE AT PUYE

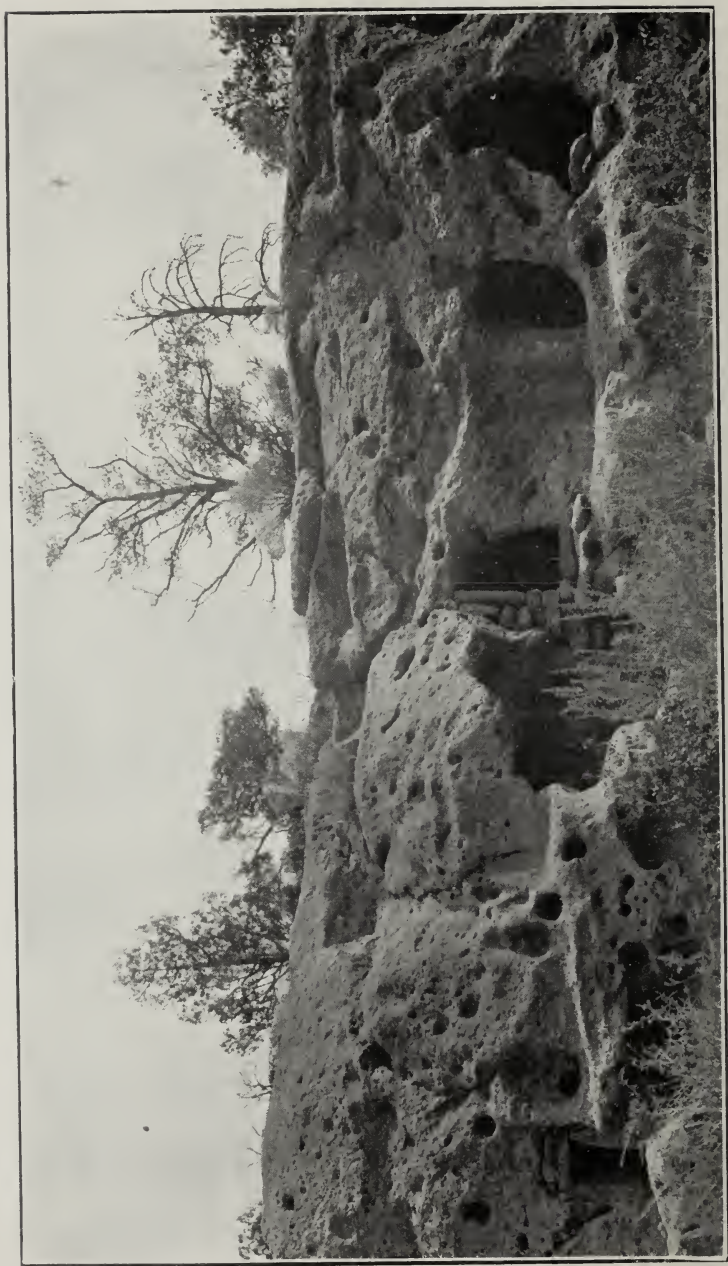


PLATE Vb—EXCAVATED CLIFF ROOMS, FORMERLY WITH PORCHES



PLATE Vc—SITE OF TWO-STORY CLIFF HOUSE



PLATE VIIIa—THE BEGINNING



SHOVEL AND WHEEL



WING LOOSE STONES



W WORK

west corner of the court, thus segregating the "South House" of the quadrangle from the other four sides. It is probable, however, that this latter was a covered passage. It is possible that excavation will disclose other entrances to the court, but none is now visible. A low oblong mound, its longest diameter about 150 feet in length, lies just outside the main entrance. This has the appearance of neither a general refuse heap nor cemetery, though it occupies the usual position of the latter. It is composed mainly of the refuse produced by the dressing of the stone for the building. A long narrow mound of similar character almost touches the southeast corner of the pueblo.

One subterranean sanctuary, or kiva, is found just against the outer wall of the East House, and another somewhat larger lies 165 feet slightly north of east of this one. The largest kiva on the mesa top, one apparently about 36 feet in diameter, lies 60 feet



PLATE IXa—GAME TRAP (NAVA) AT NAVAWI

west of the southwest corner of the quadrangle. These kivas were all excavated in the rock, there being almost no covering of soil at this place. Others are found on the ledge of the cliff below, and still others in the talus.

The ruins of an ancient reservoir lie 120 feet west of the pueblo. It is oblong in form, its short diameter being about 75 feet, and the long diameter 130 feet. The embankment is made of stone and earth, the opening being on the west. It could not have been fed from any living source, and could have been useful only for impounding such surface water as would be conducted to it through the small draw to the west. The supply of potable water for the pueblo must have been derived from what is now the dry arroyo south of the mesa. At one point a meager supply can still be obtained by the opening of a spring in the sand, but here, as on all parts of this plateau, a much more plentiful water supply than that now existing would be absolutely essential to the maintenance of such

large settlements as once existed at Puyé. An evidence of such supply is to be seen in the irrigation canal which may be traced for nearly two miles along the south side of Puyé arroyo. This ditch heads above the mesa towards the mountain, and must have been used to conduct surface water from the mountain gulches to the level fields south and east of the settlements. It is possible that it was constructed during a late occupation of Puyé by the Santa Clara Indians, after their knowledge of irrigation had been augmented by contact with the Spaniards in the Rio Grande Valley.

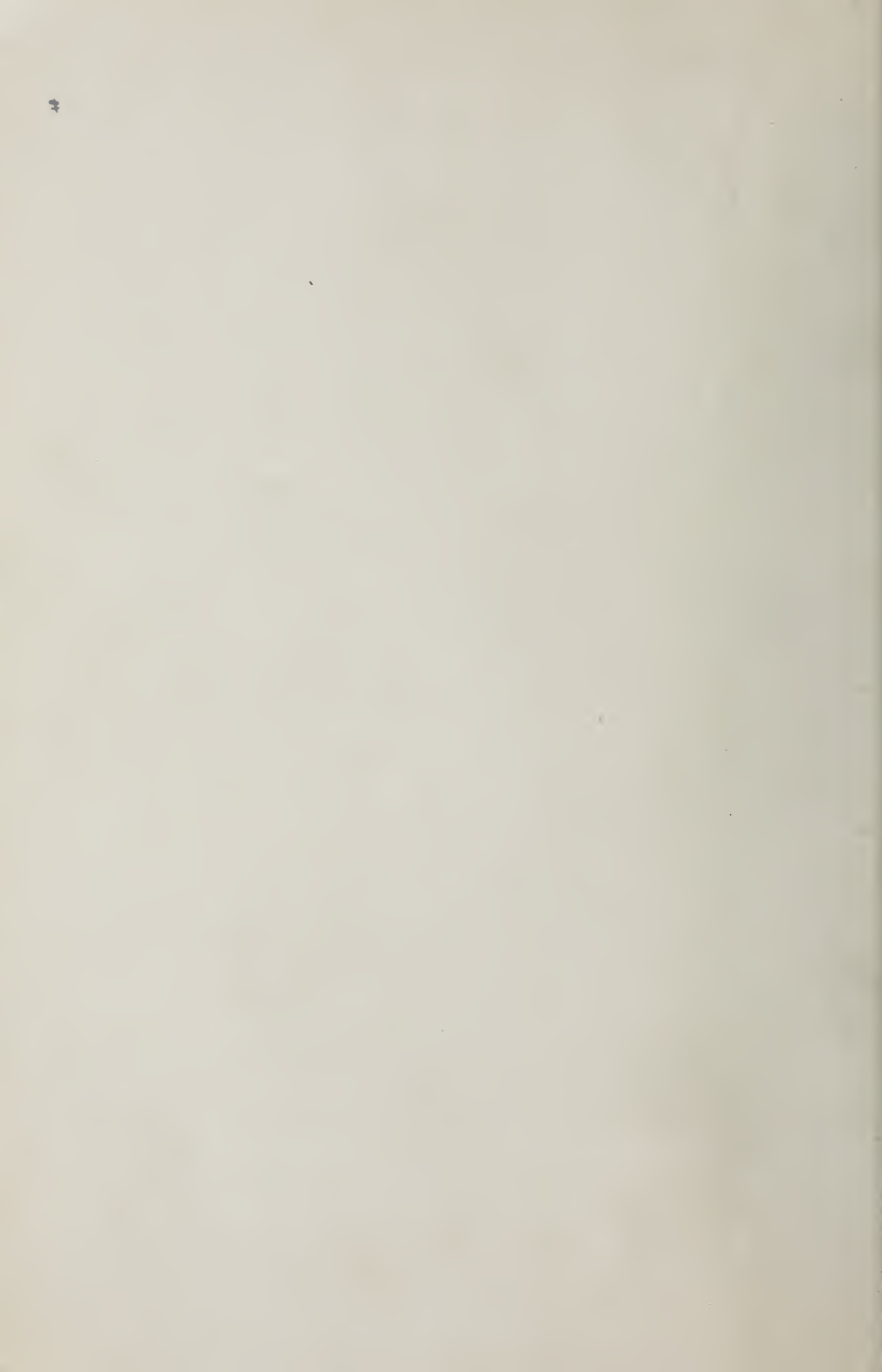
A detailed description of the great community house is reserved until the excavations of the present season (1909) shall have doubled the area uncovered and afforded more complete data for the description. One hundred and forty rooms are now clear of debris and may be seen in practically their original condition. This comprises about three-fourths of the South House. The walls of the first floor remain standing in a good state of preservation to a height of from four to seven feet. The latter figure was probably about the original height of the ceiling in the first story. That there was much irregularity in the altitude of different parts of the building is shown by the amount of fallen wall material and other debris in the rooms excavated. It is evident that there was an irregular terracing back from the rooms facing the court, and it is likely that small portions of certain terraces were four stories high.

Description of the material recovered by the excavation is also reserved for a future section of the report. The finds consist of a large quantity of stone implements and utensils, many articles in bone, and a considerable amount of pottery. The latter, found in an apparently hopelessly shattered condition, has been made one of the choicest collections that has been excavated in the Southwest. This is due to the skilful restoration that it has received at the hands of Dr. Palmer in the Southwest Museum, where the collection is now to be seen. The collection is chiefly characterized by the large amount of a beautiful red ware peculiar to the Pajaritan pottery, and also by elaborate use of ornamental glazing, which, as has been previously shown by the writer¹, was a well-developed art among the Pajaritan people in pre-Spanish times.

The photographs (Plate VIII-ab) show different stages of the work of excavation and illustrate the method. The line of Indian workmen stretched across the great pile of the fallen building (Plate VIII-a) gathers the loose stone and passes it along by hand to a pile outside of the quadrangle. When all loose stone and all that can be freed from the debris by the picks have been thus disposed of, and the standing walls disclosed, plank run-ways are laid upon the top of the wall (Plate VIII-b) and shovels and wheelbarrows brought into requisition. Earth and broken stone fill the rooms to a depth of from three to five feet, and it is in the removal of this that most of the specimens are found. The rooms are usually plastered and well floored; in some cases rooms are found with secondary floors, laid upon a considerable depth of soil and debris, indicating a reoccupation after a period of disuse. In Plate VI-b is shown a partial view of the building after excavation.

(To be continued.)

(1) *Les Communautés Anciennes dans le Desert Americain*: Geneva, Switzerland, 1908.



SIXTH BULLETIN

E. TALMAGE,
Salt Lake City.

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The Southwest Society

OF THE

Archæological Institute of America

(H)

Bulletin 6, 8

THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE PU-YE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 1910

1911

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The Pu-yé is that magnificent monument of American antiquity made known many years ago by Bandelier, Lummis and other scientific explorers; and recently excavated and fully described by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, in the expeditions of the School of American Archæology promoted by the Southwest Society. See Fourth Bulletin---sent free on request.

THE SOUTH HOUSE, PUYÉ

By SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY.



THE South House at Puyé, the excavation of which was completed during the past summer, is located upon the top of the Puyé Mesa, a few feet from the southern edge. It is the southern member of a large community house, of rectangular ground-plan, which encloses a court, nearly an acre in extent. Unlike the other three houses surrounding this central court, the South House stands by itself, there being alleyways at both its eastern and western ends, which separate it from the East and West Houses, respectively. Judging from the amount of fallen stone in the other two corners of the court, there probably were no other entrances. This segregation of the South House, when the other three are continuous, might indicate that it dates from a later period than the rest of the building, and that it was built to close the open south side of the court. Such a procedure would accord well with the widespread custom observed throughout this culture area of building the community houses so that they surround interior courts.

The South House at Puyé (Pl. I.) is 218 feet long east and west, and 80 feet wide. It is composed of two contiguous parts, perhaps dating from different periods, which together contain 173 rooms on the ground floor. The western and by far the larger part is made up of fourteen sections of rooms, each section running through the



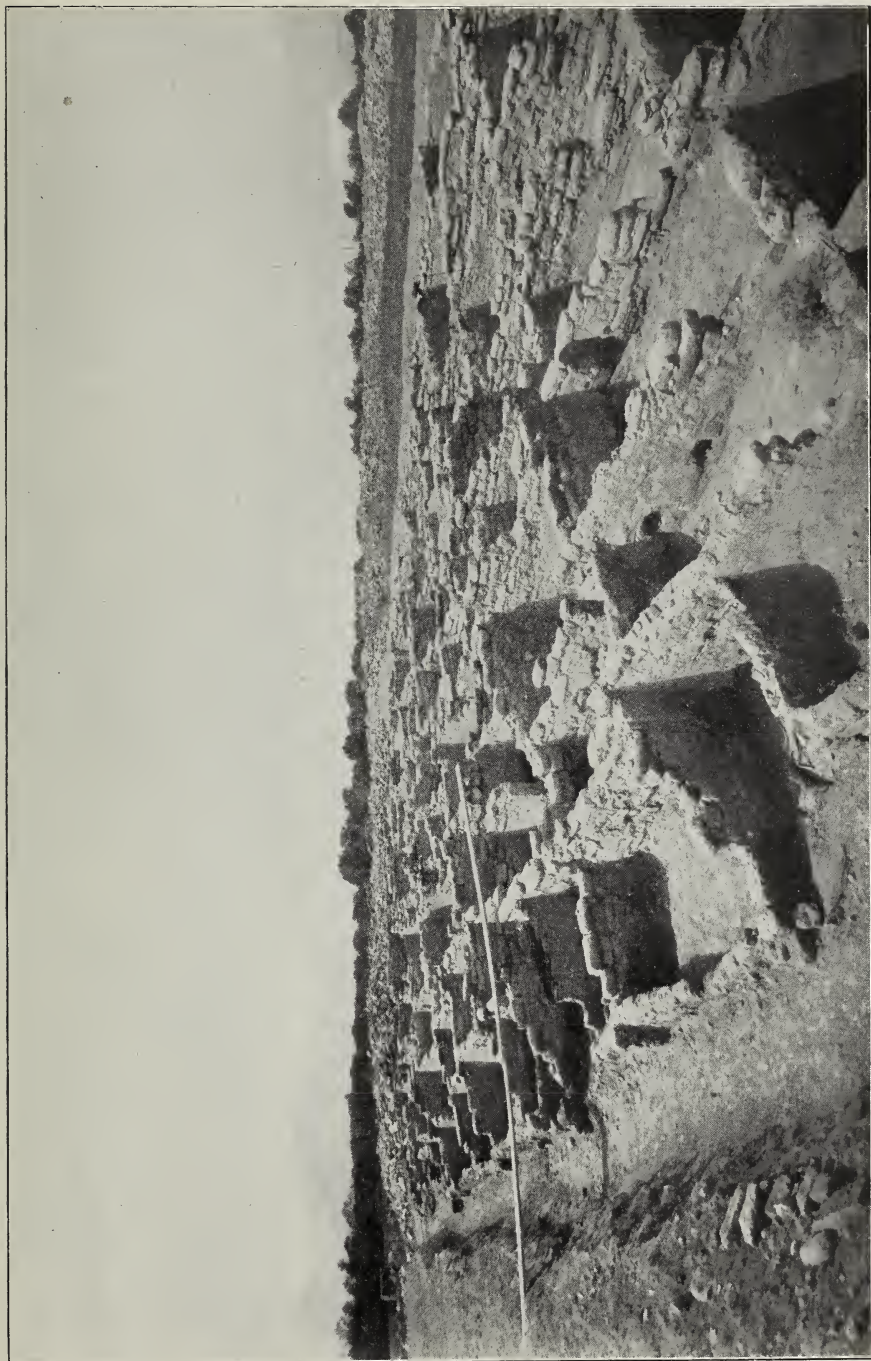
PLATE II.

building from north to south. The rooms into which these sections are divided have their long axes east and west. The eastern end of the South House differs from the western end, in that its sections, of which there are four, run from east to west, and the long axes of its rooms are north and south, or at right angles to those of the larger part (Pl. I). The manner in which this small east annex is attached to the larger western part of the building indicates that it dates from a later period of construction than the larger part. Two facts point to this conclusion: first, the western extremities of the partitions between its sections all abutt against the east wall of the larger part and do not penetrate it, and, second, it extends out farther to the east than any other part of the building, and was

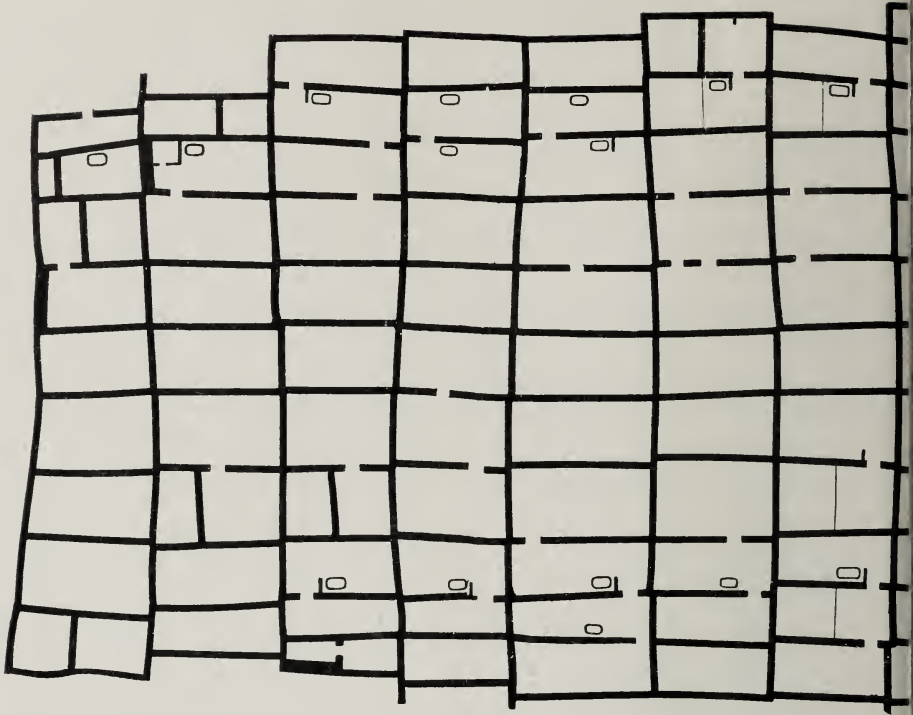


PLATE III.

quite superfluous so far as closing the court was concerned, since the part of the building lying west of it had already done that. Just how much time elapsed between the erection of these two parts is difficult to say, but of one thing we may feel reasonably sure, that the East Annex was built later than the rest of the South House. The building material used here as elsewhere through the area covered by the Pajaritan Culture is the volcanic tufa of the Jemez Plateau. This was roughly worked into building blocks usually about eighteen inches long by eight or ten inches wide and high. These tufa blocks were laid in a mortar of adobe, which was driven against them more securely by the insertion of rock spauls in the cracks of the masonry (Pl. II). The blocks were laid in courses without reference to the breaking of joints, which, when it is found,



THE SOUTH HOUSE, PUYE (PLATE IX.)



seems to be rather more the result of accident than design. Exterior, as well as interior walls were doubtless plastered with adobe which was renewed from time to time as it wore off.

This volcanic tufa, quite aside from the fact that there was nothing else to be had, possesses three qualifications which must have recommended it to the Puyé masons as the best building material at their disposal. First, it occurs in greatest abundance in the immediate vicinity of the building site, the whole Puyé mesa being composed of nothing else; second, it is soft enough to be readily worked with stone tools, an important consideration since the builders were unfamiliar with the use of metal; and third, it is extremely light for its bulk as well as durable. These three qualifications, of abundance, durability and ease with which their building material could be worked, are chiefly responsible for the great architectural activity of the Pajaritans, the ruins of whose villages dot the entire plateau from Shufinne to the Cañada de Cochiti and from the Jemez Range to the Rio Grande River.

The question as to the original height of this building, and the number of stories of which it was composed, is troublesome. At the beginning of the excavation it was quite clear that the fallen masonry was piled highest along an east and west line through the middle of the building from one end to the other. This would in-



dicates that the South House was terraced from both its north and south sides, and that its several stories receded from each of these sides at the same time, until the highest was reached in an east and west line above the long axis of the building. This was corroborated during the course of the excavations. For it was found that the rooms along the court as well as the exterior rooms along the south side of the building contained much less stone than the interior rooms, which in many cases were filled with fallen building material to a depth of five or six feet. The presence of so much fallen stone in the interior rooms and its absence in the exterior rooms indicates that above the former there had been one or more superimposed stories. This must be true since the walls of the interior rooms are now standing in most cases to their original height, about six feet, and the stone found in them must necessarily have fallen from second or third story walls above them. Other facts point to this terracing of the superimposed rooms. All *fire-places throughout the building are located in rooms not more than three or four rooms distant from either the north or south sides. Indeed, the two or three interior rooms of every section show no signs of smoke on their plastered walls, and from east to west, from

*This holds true except for the few fire-places in the East Annex. Here the change in direction of the long axes of the rooms has produced a corresponding change in the location of the doors as well as the fire-places.

one end of the South House to the other, we have a zone, the rooms of which exhibit no signs of fires ever having been built in them.

Finally during the excavation of this building fragments of the same bowl frequently were found in adjoining rooms. The only explanation of this seems to be that at the final abandonment of this pueblo such bowls were left in second or third story rooms, and when in the course of time the building began to fall to pieces, they were shattered and the fragments fell into adjoining rooms at the time of breaking. It would be hazardous to say how many stories the South House originally had. We are certainly sure from the foregoing that there had been at least one superimposed floor, and probably the amount of fallen stone found in the interior rooms



PLATE IV.

would justify the assumption of another, if only composed of a single line of rooms, running east and west across the building. That there had been a fourth story, however, to this building, we may well doubt, if for no other reason than that there is hardly enough stone to have provided for the walls of three upper stories; and yet, more important, that the first floor walls now standing are not strong enough to have supported the weight of so many superimposed floors. The South House was probably an irregular pile, two, and in some places, three stories in height, which presented an appearance not unlike the modern pueblo or Taos.

It is impossible to study at first hand the method of roof construction employed by the Pajaritans in this building, as all roofs have not only collapsed, but the beams have for the most part rotted

away. In the course of the excavations, however, a few roof beams were recovered, which, judging from their position and length, must have crossed the short dimensions of the rooms. Also chunks of the adobe flooring of the second and third story rooms were taken out all over the building. These were smooth on one side and on the opposite showed the impressions of the cross sticks upon which the adobe had rested.

The partitions between the sections sometimes project out beyond the north and south exterior walls of the building, making buttresses (Pl. I) such as may be seen at some of the modern pueblos. At San Ildefonso, for example, the Indians say that these buttresses

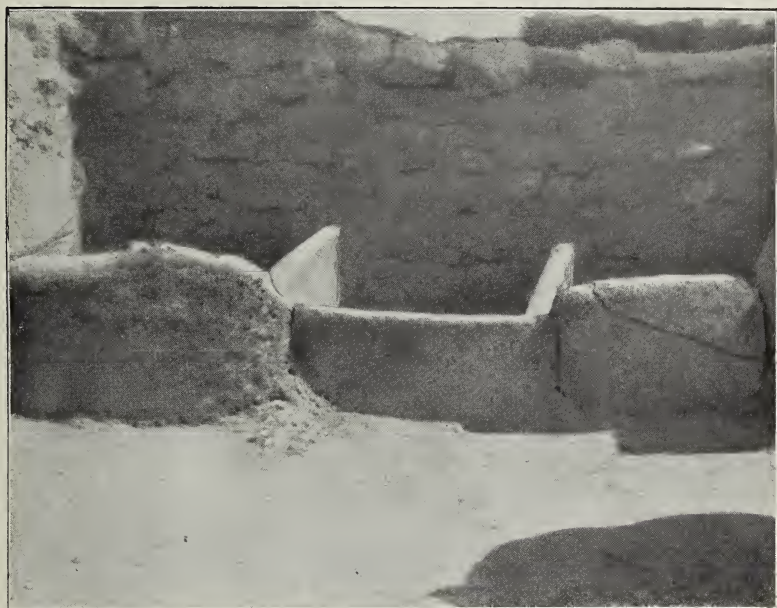


PLATE V.

are built against the exterior walls to strengthen them. Such an explanation may well account for their occurrence at Puyé.

The rooms of the South House vary in length from twelve to sixteen feet, and in width from five to nine feet. In some cases the longer rooms have been divided in two by the erection of a partition (Plate I), but in such cases the partition is probably of later construction than the building as a whole. The rooms were probably about six feet high, but as no walls now reach this height it is impossible to speak with accuracy on this point. There is a considerable difference in the floor levels in some places, those of the interior rooms sometimes being fully eighteen inches higher than the floors of the exterior rooms of the same section. Floors were made of adobe, tamped down hard and covered with a final coat

of mud with which charcoal had been mixed. When this hardened it made a smooth black floor of considerable durability. The walls of the rooms were plastered with an adobe wash, which was renewed from time to time as it became smoke-blackened or scaled off. Sometimes these successive coats of adobe plaster reach an inch or more in thickness, so that when a cross-section is examined, frequently as many as ten alternating layers of brown and black appear, indicating as many renewals and subsequent blackenings of the wall finish.

Excepting doorways, the walls are pierced with but few openings. In a number of rooms, however, sometimes three feet above the floor, but more often only an inch or so from it, there are smoke holes or air vents (Plate VI). These are usually round, some six or eight inches in diameter. For some unknown reason the need or desire for these passed away toward the close of the period of aboriginal occupancy, and as they are now found, most of them are blocked up. The plugs used are either lumps of adobe plastered in, or shaped tufa forms like modern corks with the edges rounded off. When the tufa plugs are used they are held in place by adobe plastering. The holes which are not blocked up frequently have their sides plastered smooth with adobe and their edges rounded off. Another feature present in some of the outside rooms of this building is a ridge on the floor about 2 or 3 inches high. This crosses the short dimension of the room midway between the ends. One side of this ridge is vertical. The other reaches the floor level not by a vertical drop, but by a gentle slope, which flattens out into the floor imperceptibly. It has been conjectured by some that this latter side of the floor ridge served as a head rest, and that in it we are to see simply a primitive pillow. In accordance with this identification the name "sleeping-ridges" has been applied to them.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the South House rooms is the fire-place, the chief use of which doubtless was for cooking. There are three essential parts to the fire-place as it is found at Puyé: (1) the stone andirons or "fire-dogs," (2) a stone against the back of the fire-place of the same height as the "fire-dogs," and (3) a screen built upon the side of the fire-place nearest the doorway. The fire-places are all of one type, differing only in detail such as the number of "fire-dogs," either two or three, and the character of the screen. In Plate III there is figured the commoner type of fire-place, with two "fire-dogs." Against the back may be seen the stone mentioned above. This latter, with the two "fire-dogs" in front, formed a three-legged support upon which the cooking stone rested. The fire was built below it, and the tortillas and other cooked dishes of the Pajaritans prepared on top of it.

The fire-places are usually about three feet wide and half as deep.

The bottoms are three or four inches below the floor level. When excavated all of them were found to be filled with fine white wood ash, which had bedded into a hard white clay. Below this level of ash the adobe of the floor is burned to a brick. In Plate III the screen appears just beyond the fire-place, between it and the door. This screen, which is found with practically all fire-places, is built so as to shield the fire from draughts coming through the doorway. It is found in two different forms. The rarer type, figured in Plate III, consists of a single slab of stone, two or three

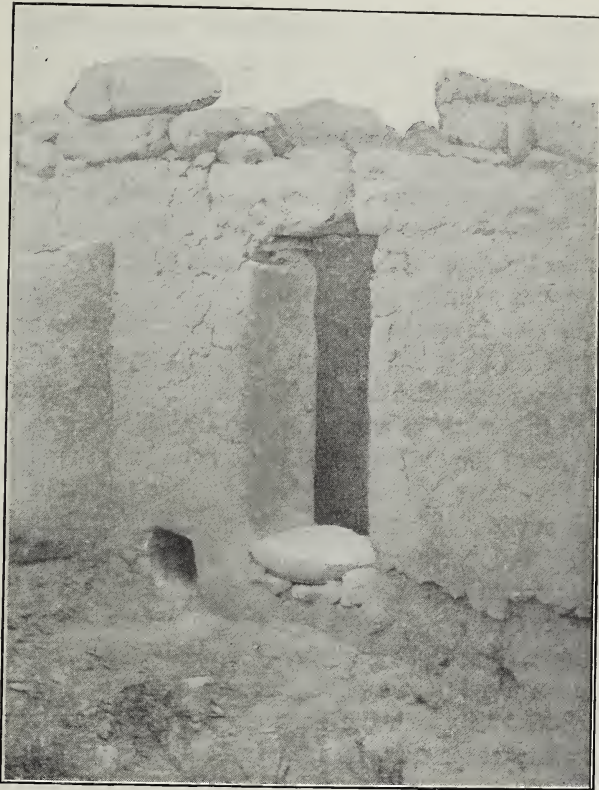


PLATE VI.

inches thick, two feet high and projecting from the wall to the front edge of the fire-place, a distance of eighteen inches or more. The commoner form is given in Plate IV. It consists of a wall built of stone and adobe about two feet high and six inches thick, projecting from the wall to the front of the fire-place as in the other type. These screens no doubt deflected the draughts coming through the doorways and made the fire-places draw better. The fire-place figured in Plate IV has three fire-dogs instead of two. This variation is rather uncommon, and was noted in but few cases. The stone at the back of the fire-place for supporting the cooking stone

is here replaced by a flat stone which has been plastered against the back with adobe. This variation of the back stone occurs about as frequently as the projecting stone figured in Plate III. It allowed the cooking stone to rest upon it more firmly than did a single stone support. The location of the fire-places in the South House is exceedingly regular. They never are found in the exterior rooms on the court or north side, and in but two of the rooms on the cliff or south side. These two latter places are somewhat irregular, in that the rooms in which they occur are only half size, being formed by later divisions of larger rooms. Again, fire-places are never found in the four or five interior rooms of any section. This, coupled with the fact that the two or three interior rooms of all sections never show signs of smoking on their walls, is significant as to the position of the superimposed stories. Fire-places are not found in interior rooms because of the fact that it was above these rooms that the superimposed floors were located, and it was more or less necessary to have the rooms in which fire-places were built communicate through holes in their roofs directly to the outside so as to provide suitable ventilation.

The two zones of rooms containing fire-places, however, are quite clearly defined (Plate I). When present they are always to be found in the second, third or fourth rooms from the ends of a section, and in this position extend in two irregular zones, one along the north side of the building and the other along the south side.

Finally, fire-places are always built against the walls which are nearest the outside. That is, fire-places of the northern rooms are built against the northern walls, and fire-places of the southern rooms against southern walls. A few of the rooms containing fire-places (Plate I) have, in addition to the screen above described, an additional wall at right angles to it, and of about the same height. These two form a little vestibule, usually about three feet long by two feet wide, into which the doorway opens. Their purpose was to further obstruct air currents from interfering with the fires in the fire-places.

Aside from these vestibules there are almost no other constructions built in the rooms. One room, however (A, Plate I), in the eastern part of the building has three bins made of stone slabs. The doorways in the South House (Plates VI, VII and VIII), as in all Pajaritan structures, are small, usually not more than two or two and a half feet high, and fourteen or sixteen inches wide. The sills are about two feet above the level of the floors, and are usually made of heavy slabs of basalt. Basalt is not found naturally on the Puyé mesa and must have been brought from some distance at great labor, as single sills often weigh as high as fifty pounds. Sometimes instead of these flat slabs of basalt, metates, or grinding stones,

are used. A beautiful example of this latter type of sill is figured in Plate VIII, where the curve of the upper surface of the metate appears clearly. In a few places, as in the doorway in Plate VII, for example, tufa blocks were used for sills. In such cases the block has been slightly curved, as appears in the figure. The jambs of the South House doorways are usually plastered with adobe (Plate VI), and the edges neatly rounded. The lintels are tufa blocks, usually flat, as in Plate VIII, but sometimes concave, as in Plate VII. In a few of the doorways the lintels were made of wooden sticks plastered over with adobe, but this type is uncommon. Many of the doorways in this building have been blocked up like the air holes mentioned elsewhere.



PLATE VII.

This tendency of doing away with openings in the wall, both small and large, is marked throughout the building. For some reason there arose a desire to seal both doorways and air-holes. The partial blocking up of doorways, making them smaller by raising the level of the sill, is but another expression of the same idea. The location of the doorways in the South House is important, as indicative of the probable sequence of growth in the building. Barring the doorways of the East Annex to be examined in detail shortly, not a single doorway in the entire building is located in an east or west wall, or, in other words, on the ground floor there is no communication east and west between sections (Plate I). Now it will be remembered that in the East Annex the long axes of the

rooms are changed, and that the sections in this part of the building run from east to west, so that to have no communication between sections of the East Annex there must be no doorways in its north and south walls. This condition prevails except for one doorway in the south wall of room B. This is the only example in the South House of direct communication between sections. A possible explanation for this violation of such a well-grounded architectural principle is that the wall between rooms B and C, which continues out to the east end of the building, is of later erection, and that originally rooms B and C were one room, and similarly the four rooms east of them were formerly two rooms. This hypothesis is somewhat strengthened by the fact that rooms B and C, together, are about the same length as the rooms of the other two sections of the East Annex. The doorway in the west wall of room D (Plate VIII), if regarded as belonging to the room just west of D, is also an exception to the principle above stated. There is another explanation, however, for this apparent irregularity. It may be remembered that at the beginning of this article it was suggested that the East Annex is of later date than the rest of the South House. If this be true, at one time the wall through which this doorway passes was the east exterior wall of the building. At that period it is highly improbable the doorway in question had been built, and the eastern wall doubtless contained no entrances. Later the East Annex was built against what was then the eastern end of the building and a doorway was cut through from room D. However, still later, the need for such a doorway passed, and when room D was excavated its doorway was not only found to be blocked up, but was so completely plastered over that its existence was discovered only by accident.

A general view of the South House after excavation, taken from the southeast corner looking slightly north of west, is given in plate IX. Just back of the excavated rooms of the South House the court appears as a long, dark band, beyond which the fallen masonry of the West and North Houses may be seen as irregular piles of stone. The question finally arises: What were so many cell-like rooms for? Which were the sleeping rooms? Which the cooking rooms? Which the store-rooms? In short, what do we know about the house life of the Pajaritans? Since tradition is silent concerning such intimate details of this long-forgotten race, we must base our reconstruction of their life upon the results of archaeological excavation.

In the excavation of the South House it became apparent that all parts of the building did not yield specimens in equal number, that in addition to two fertile zones, there was one decidedly barren zone. This latter was composed of the three or four interior rooms of every section throughout the building from west to east. The rooms which yielded the best "finds" were, on the other hand, the

three or four exterior rooms of every section along the north and south sides of the building. The best explanation of this condition seems to be that this barren zone through the middle of the building is made up of the dark rooms which were under the superimposed floors. A glance at the map (Plate I) shows that the great majority of them had no doorways in their walls and that consequently they must have been entered by trap-doors in their roofs. These rooms, unfitted by darkness as well as insufficient ventilation for habitation, were doubtless used as store-rooms. The outer rooms north and south of them in each section are the rooms containing the fire-places, the sleeping-ridges and the doorways (Plate I). These are the rooms in which the Pajaritans lived. Here they prepared their meals and here, if our identification of the sleeping-ridge is correct, they slept. Trap doors in the roofs



PLATE VIII.

of these rooms opened directly to the roof; ventilation was perfect, and light plentiful. In the dark interior rooms was probably stored the food harvested in the summer and fall for use in winter. Such an explanation well accounts for the scarcity of specimens in these interior rooms. On the other hand, if they were filled with ceremonial objects, as are the dark interior rooms of the modern pueblos, this is the kind of material which the people would carry away with them when they departed, again satisfactorily accounting for their barrenness.

Most of the specimens taken from the South House are such as would be used in the early life of a primitive people—grinding-stones, axes, awls, bowls, water jars and cooking pots, the kind of material that could be readily duplicated.

Consequently when the abandonment came, these were left behind and the more sacred objects carried away to the new home.

The Southwest Museum, inc.



"TOMORROW SHALL BE THE FLOWER OF ALL ITS YESTERDAYS."

PRESIDENT, LIEUT. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE

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CHAS. F. LUMMIS

THIS free public Museum of History, Science and Art for the Southwest has already acquired valuable collections of American Archaeology, relics of the historic Mission epoch and the Argonaut period.

It is supported by private donations and the membership of the Southwest Society of the American Institute of Archaeology. It is already possessed of collections given or pledged amounting to \$200,000, a 16 acre site valued at \$35,000 (Museum Hill, head of Avenue 46) and a bequest of \$50,000 for Museum buildings.

It is the natural custodian of the historical collections and heirlooms of the Southwest. To further its explorations, maintain and enlarge its collections and increase the number of its publications, gifts of money and real estate (The Museum property is exempt of taxation) are desired.

You are invited to visit this Museum room, 320 West Eighth Street, sixth floor, Hamburger Bldg. Open daily (except Sundays) 2 to 4 p. m.

Returned to
J. E. TALMAGE,
Salt Lake City.

EIGHTH BULLETIN



The Southwest Society

OF THE

Archæological Institute of America

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT *and* ROSTER

- ALSO -

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 1, 1911

The Southwest Society

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Dr. Norman Bridge, Maj. E. W. Jones

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The Southwest Museum, Inc.

"TOMORROW SHALL BE THE FLOWER OF ALL ITS YESTERDAYS"



President, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee

Vice Presidents, Joseph Scott, Clara B. Burdette
Sec., Chas. F. Lummis, Treas., W. C. Patterson
Curator, Hector Alliot

Directors. Adna R. Chaffee, Joseph Scott, Robt. N. Bulla,
Clara B. Burdette, M. H. Newmark, Dr. J. A. Munk, Chas. F. Lummis.
Founder Emeritus, Chas. F. Lummis.

*YOU and your friends are particularly invited to visit
the Southwest Museum Rooms, sixth floor, Hamburger Building
310 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Open daily, (except
Sundays), from 2 to 4 P. M. Curator, Hector Alliot in charge.*

*Former Bulletins will be sent free to any address, upon
request. They are lavishly illustrated, and full of interest.*

Seventh Annual Report

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute of America was held at the rooms of the Southwest Museum, Inc., 310 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, Saturday, December 10, 1910; President M. A. Hamburger in the chair.

President Hamburger said, in part:

Remarks by the President

"Every citizen of Southern California and the Southwest should feel proud of the work of the Southwest Society. When we compare what has been achieved in this community in this line, with what has been done by the greater and older cities of the East, we can readily say to any one who speaks of Los Angeles as wonderful only in its material progress—"Why do not your Eastern communities do as much for science as we are doing?" The Archaeological Institute itself looks upon this society not only as the most extraordinary of its foundations, but as the influence which has really brought the East and the West together in this great scientific undertaking. As the reports of the Secretary and Curator show, this has been the banner year of the Society, and no other scientific body of its kind has made any such record. It is a thing for us all to take an honest pride in—and at the same time to renew our efforts to make this great success still greater.

"I feel it a privilege and an honor to be President of such an institution, so interesting to scientists and to our intelligent visitors, and such a means of education to our children, who are now coming here in great numbers to learn the lessons these collections teach under the sympathetic and talented guidance of our valued curator. He is a most extraordinary man, and his work in this museum has done wonders in the last year.

"I need not speak of our secretary—you all know him as the founder and vitalizing force of the institution.

"During the coming year it seems to me that we should make extraordinary efforts. I for one am willing to give time and energy to advancing this noble institution. We should build up a great endowment and take advantage of the impetus we have already gained, which is now to be greatly increased by the securing of the 17-acre Museum site and the \$50,000 cash bequest of Mrs. Jones for the first buildings. I think there should be a sort of mass meeting held not later than the middle of February (and as much sooner as possible) to interest those citizens who have the intelligence, the means, and the patriotism to forward a work of this sort; tell them frankly what we have done and what we need—and ask them frankly for their substantial help.

"We have the good fortune to have with us already a large number of the best citizens of this community. We should secure more members, more donations of collections and of money and of land, and of everything else that will help this work.

"If all goes well, we should be able to house our collections by this time next year in a magnificent building on the beautiful Museum Hill. It has been a pleasure to me to contribute these present quarters rent free for more than two years; and I am glad to proffer to the Southwest Society and the Southwest Museum a continuance of this privilege during the year 1911.* The earnest and competent work that has been done in these seven years merits the best assistance of every good citizen. It is very

well to do our own share of contribution—and to do all that we can in this way. But we should also get out among our friends and acquaintances and secure their active co-operation also. This is an institution for the whole community, present and to come—for us, for our friends and visitors, for our children and for the future. It is a good business investment, and it is one of those duties that we owe to education and to public spirit.”

*Mr. Hamburger's donation of rent during 1911 amounts to a further gift of \$1500; making his contributions to the Society to date, \$5500. This donation, being made since November 30, does not figure in the financial report.

The following reports were presented, approved and filed:

REPORT OF TREASURER

(For the year ending Nov. 30, 1910)

Received from dues	\$1,870.00	
Donations (see report of Secretary).....	643.42	
In bank at close of year, Nov. 30, 1909.....	167.06	
		<hr/>
Expenditure, to be itemized by Secretary in his report....	\$2,685.12	\$2,680.48
		<hr/>
Overdraft November 30, 1910.....	\$2,685.12	\$2,680.48
		<hr/>
		\$4.64

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY

The year 1909 was high-water mark in the history of this Society—and for that matter, of any archaeological body in America, though there are some nearly five times as old as this, and in the populous centers of Eastern culture. But 1910 has easily distanced all preceding years, so far as concerns the progress of the Southwest Society beyond its own and other records. Upon the foundation so long, so patiently, and so deeply laid, the superstructure is rising fast. The policies which have been pursued from the first are beginning to bear their logical fruit. The acquisitions of museum material during the year are about equivalent in value to all that had been gathered in the six years preceding; and public interest and public understanding have been multiplied many fold.

A Live Curator.

Just prior to the last annual meeting, Mr. Hector Alliot was elected curator. The Société had been handicapped throughout its existence as to this most vital function. For years it had been trying to secure the cataloguing of its collections (which were already of very great commercial value, and of an importance almost inestimable in science)—but not a single specimen was catalogued. The campaign of publicity, which should have been carried on by the curator through lectures and talks, in conjunction with the publications and the correspondence issued by the Secretary, was a dead-letter. Those of the Executive Committee who went through that trying six years would not wish to repeat them under any circumstances, nor do they wish to recall them. The living fact is that in Mr. Alliot we have at last secured the ideal Curator.* Instead of a vast aggregate of unidentified curios, we have now, thanks to his persistence, his skill, and his fitness for the office, great collections scientifically identified and catalogued after a system than which there is no better in any museum in the world. This system is largely Mr. Alliot's own invention, though based on the best wisdom and experience of the foremost museums elsewhere. He has also rearranged the collections with no less artistic taste than that which distinguished them before, and with much higher intellectual and scientific meaning; and has related them to modern human thought and usefulness. In place of three or four lectures in six years, he has given several score of lectures in one year, and has carried his campaign of education to men's clubs, women's clubs, and above all to our public schools, where he has secured hearty co-operation from Supt. Francis. That has been from the outset the idea and the effort of the Executive Committee; to make this great educational exhibit an integral part of the public school system of Los Angeles and Southern California; and it is good to be able to report that this dream is being made true. Under Mr. Alliot's contagious activity, from 4,000 to 6,000 school children a year, with their instructors, are being taught the meaning and the value of these collections, and the

*Hector Alliot, born in France, graduate of the University of France, Doctor of Science, officer of French Academy, Knight Commander of Order of Merit, member of many learned societies; world-wide traveler; archæologist; director Hazzard Exploration and Cliff Dwellers Exhibit at Chicago World's Fair; collaborator with many scientists in America; contributor to scientific and critical journals; with wide experience among aborigines and as field explorer; lecturer on art and archæology; in the prime of life and activity.

significance of this whole movement to preserve the history of Southern California and the Southwest. It is almost needless to say that this work is far more important in the long run, and far more scientific, than the mere assembling of collections, or the mere gathering of an endowment. It is the coming generation which must, after all, do the greatest work of the Southwest Museum and the Southwest Society; it is our privilege and duty to instruct them in this opportunity, and to make every effort to preserve the material upon which they may work.

The visitation to our rooms and collections has been many times greater this year than in all our preceding years put together.

Mr. Alliot has also been extraordinarily successful in the acquisition of collections by gift. The Society had hitherto been severely taxed by purchase of many collections; and though these were procured at a very small part of their market value, the funding of them was a serious burden for a young society. How serious, may be judged by the fact that all the 37 other societies of the Institute put together have never spent one-fifth as much for collections as this one society had already spent up to last year. The diplomacy of our present Curator—and above all his enlightened public spirit and his capacity for kindling and commanding intellectual interest—has brought us a very large free contribution of collections during the year of his incumbency.

Material Progress.

Our most important material acquisitions, also, are recorded to the credit of 1910. The bequest of Mrs. Carrie M. Jones (of \$50,000 for a memorial building) was announced at the last annual meeting; but this year has swelled our endowment by much more. The Lummis Library and Collections, deeded to the Southwest Museum March 1st, 1910, fully equal in value the Jones bequest; and if the proposed "foundation" can be effected, it will be worth double that. The matchless Munk Library of Arizoniana, now in place in these rooms and now in constant use by students, cost over \$10,000; and is already worth, as a whole, probably fifty per cent more. Dr. Munk is constantly adding to this library.

The Curator reports something of the smaller collections acquired by gift during the year.

The Munk and Lummiſ donations are set forth in the Seventh Bulletin, which has been mailed to all members, but will be sent free to any address upon request. It is lavishly illustrated.

I have the great pleasure, further, to report that what is probably the most important and most valuable of all collections of Arizona ethnology, the F. W. Volz Collection, is now pledged to the museum for a long loan—and the probabilities are that we shall be able to retain it permanently. This collection, aggregating over 15,000 pounds, and exceeding the Ayer and Hopi exhibits in the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, was made by Mr. Volz in a residence of over 22 years in constant contact with the Moquis, and Navajos and other Indians, and covers every phase of their handicraft. It is not equalled in any museum, and could not be replaced at any cost at this date, since a large part of its content is of articles which long ago ceased to be made. I am glad to be able to announce also that, through the generosity of friends of this Society, the transportation of this enormous collection from Arizona to Los Angeles will be no drain upon our treasury. This in itself is equivalent to a contribution of at least \$186.

The Volz Collection includes about 50 of the choicest Navajo blankets, of old weaves and old designs; the best specimens of Navajo head-dresses, silver bridles, silver belts, and other silver-work, along with the tools of the silversmiths and blacksmiths, the weaving looms, etc.; bows and arrows, women's dresses, cooking utensils, the old Navajo saddles and stirrups, rawhide ropes and hobbles, pouches and other articles of Navajo craft and use.

Moqui women's dresses, marriage dresses, ceremonial dresses, and sashes, leggings, masks, moccasins, children's dresses, boomerangs, bows and arrows, beads, drills, turquoise ornaments, spinning wheels, hair dressing adjuncts, etc.

About 350 of the original Moqui katzinas, or idols, all identified, named and particularized:

800 to 1,000 specimens of the best decorated Moqui pottery of 15 to 20 years ago, including many by the famous Nam-pay-a:

About 2,000 Moqui tiles of terra cotta—square, oblong, hexagonal and octagonal—all decorated with various designs with representation of katzinas, mosaics, etc.:

About 1500 Moqui plaques and baskets of all sizes and designs:

A collection of about 500 Cañon Diablo meteorites, ranging in weight from one-fourth of an ounce up to 637 pounds.

Prior to the last annual meeting, the Society had been pledged

to the purchase of the De Moss Bowers Collection of Southern California Archaeology, for the sum of \$900. This was not consciously undertaken as a debt by the Executive Committee; but notes were signed on the pledge of a member to fund this purchase. Directly thereafter, this obligation was repudiated, and the Society has had to pay \$627.00 out of its income. This has at last been discharged; and thanks to the generosity of the holder of the note, Mr. Robt. Parker, the additional sum of \$16.40 interest has been contributed to the Society. This accounts for a total expenditure of \$916.40 for this collection. Its value is at least \$3,000.

Mr. Luther A. Ingersoll, author of "Ingersoll's Century Series of California Local History Annals," has just conveyed to the Society an invaluable collection of about 300 artist's proofs of steel engravings from contemporary photographs of the foremost women of California from 1810. In his studious grubbing for history-material during some 22 years in California, Mr. Ingersoll has assembled what is without serious question the most important collection ever made of portraits of historic Californians. This series of the faces of the most important Spanish and later American women who have figured in the development of the State is a worthy acquisition to the history department of the Southwest Museum. The collection will be solidly and expensively bound by the donor. This is a good example of the enlightened self-interest which leads far-seeing collectors, and the owners of valuable collections, to protect themselves and at the same time serve the community, by giving their treasures in trust to a competent, permanent organization of this sort.

The Museum.

The Southwest Society was founded primarily to establish and maintain the Southwest Museum. It succeeded in incorporating that institution three years ago this month; has turned over to it collections and other property forming an endowment of great value; and is constantly aiding in the maintenance. During this year it has transferred to the museum \$700 for salary of curator, has contributed \$960.90 cash in collections (besides a larger value in donations) and has expended all its other revenue for the benefit of the museum, save those current expenses necessary to procure those revenues—and with the exception of its tribute to the Archaeological Institute of America, of which it is an affiliation and through which it secures its world-wide standing in science.

As to the museum site, and the Carrie M. Jones bequest of \$50,000, the following status is reported by Henry W. O'Melveny, Chairman of the Committees on Site and Laws.

The front 16.90 acres of the Museum Hill has been paid for by Mr. O'Melveny for \$30,000. He gave \$1,000; secured from other parties \$22,000; and advanced the remaining \$7,000 himself. It is expected that he will be repaid the \$7,000 before title passes to the Museum. Deed to this property has been made to the Title Insurance and Trust Co., and will be turned over to the Southwest Museum, incorporated, upon the order of Henry W. O'Melveny and J. D. Bicknell, Trustees. This leaves \$7,000 as a debt of honor; though Mr. O'Melveny is still willing to assist in raising this money. The Secretary, who has raised \$8,300 for the site funds, will also undertake this campaign.

Mrs. Jones's will provides for the payment of \$50,000 to the Southwest Museum, if within five years from the date of her testament said corporation shall possess the above site free of debt. The other conditions are small and not onerous to the self-respect of a scientific body. The building erected with this \$50,000 would be called "The Carrie M. Jones' Memorial Hall," and would have an appropriate tablet.

This money will be available in March, 1911. If we have the site clear by March 1, absolute title in the 16.90 acres of land, and the \$50,000 cash bequest for building will be turned over by the Trust Company within that month.

In other words, we have to find \$7,000 to acquire clear title to property which cost \$30,000 (and is now worth \$50,000) and \$50,000 in cash.

It hardly need be said that the completion of this deal, which has required earnest effort for several years, but is now in shape for prompt fulfillment, will lead to many further donations of halls, and other additions to the general endowment of our work—and a vast increase in our collections.

It has been found impossible, in view of the enormous tax upon the city and its public spirit for other worthy causes, to purchase the rear 22 acres of the hill; but while it is a pity to lose the remainder of this eminence, the nearly 17 acres already in sight will make such a location as no museum in the world enjoys—and probably no public building of any kind.

With proper co-operation among the members of this Society, the end of the year 1911 should see the first buildings completed and occupied on the Museum Hill—a lesson in architecture to all the Southwest, an added point of interest and pilgrimage

to our visitors, an education to our children—and the inevitable nucleus for the Alhambra of buildings destined to occupy that superb and commanding height.

Business Methods in Science.

The success of the Society has been largely due to liberal use of printer's ink and postage stamps. In both these items it expends annually more than double the total outlay of any other Society of the Institute. That is one reason why it has about twice as many members as any other Society, and is ten times as widely known. The Fourth Bulletin (of 30 pages and 22 illustrations of the Pu-yé) was issued just before the last annual meeting. Since that date, the Fifth Bulletin of 8 pages (containing the sixth annual report); the Sixth Bulletin (of 16 pages and 9 illustrations, showing more of the work at the South House of the Pu-yé, where the Society conducted its first New Mexico expedition), and the Seventh Bulletin (of 36 pages and 25 illustrations, showing the Munk and Lummis donations) have been issued in editions averaging 3,000 each. Of the Seventh Bulletin, 4,000 were printed; and this document has been sent not only to members and other societies, but to about 2,500 of the foremost libraries, museums, colleges and other institutions of learning throughout the world. Many of these have taken deep interest in the work of the Society; have asked for the other bulletins of the series, and to be placed on the regular mailing list; and are sending us in exchange their own publications. This has given us for the first time a wide international standing; and is adding largely to our scientific library. Inter-museum exchange, under modern progressive methods, is the most important means by which we can build up a great institution here.

Many thousands of circulars, many thousands of letters of invitation to membership, many thousands of letters in other correspondence, are used annually. The Society furnishes all members with scientific credentials in the form of a railroad annual pass—commending the member to the special courtesy of all museums, libraries and institutions of learning throughout the world. This "pass" has been used by many of our members in the East and abroad, and has brought them marked consideration and favor. Form of pass follows:

TAKE THIS WHEN YOU TRAVEL

NOT TRANSFERABLE

To all Museums, Libraries, Universities, and other Bodies
of Learning;

SEE "MINERVA"

THE SOUTHWEST SOCIETY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM INCORPORATED

*will gratefully appreciate any courtesies you can
consistently extend to our member*



Certified by

VALID DURING

Secretary and Founder Emeritus

Among the interesting imprints of the year, is the Munk Library book-plate, reckoned by experts one of the handsomest and most distinguished in America. The design is by the secretary, the drawing admirably done by Mr. Hernando G. Villa, and the color work due to the taste of the Curator. This book-plate is now sought in exchange by collectors all over the world.

Early in 1911 we should publish the Eighth Bulletin, containing the seventh annual report and the present roster of our membership.

Two Opportunities.

I very earnestly hope that a Ninth Bulletin may shortly follow. Prof. J. P. Harrington*—born in this state, and long a teacher in Southern California, has for a couple of years been connected with the School of American Archaeology under Dr. Hewett. He is among the most talented linguistic students I have known. He is very anxious to preserve for this Society one of the fast-perishing California languages—that of the Chumash Indians of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. It is a disgrace to our scholarship that the languages and lore of our own state are being allowed to die out unrecorded. The State University has done not a little in this line, through the generosity of a patron; but there is every reason why a Society like this should take a modest share in this historic work. This important language, once spoken by many thousands of the first Californians, now depends solely upon the memory of

*Stanford, Leipzig, Berlin.

four old men and women. And not only the language, but the folk-lore and the ceremonies. Unless the record is made within a year or two, it can never be made.

Through an arrangement with the School of American Archaeology, and through the unselfish earnestness of Prof. Harrington himself, it becomes possible for us to secure this material at an expense not to exceed \$175. I feel that it would be a barbarism if we permitted this opportunity to slip. Later, a small amount would provide for the publication; and here would be a bulletin indispensable to every museum and public library in the world. It might even be sold for enough, probably, to pay all its expenses; though the better tradition of museums is to circulate such matter free. I trust that some member or friend of the Society will at once furnish the funds to enable Prof. Harrington to carry out this important work.

Another responsibility which this Society can hardly elude—and another opportunity for some patriotic member or friend to do a great service to scholarship and history through this medium—is involved by our discovery of the historic painting of *Nuestra Señora Reina de los Angeles* which you see upon these walls. This is the only old and worthy painting of the Patron Queen of this city. Strangely enough, even the Catholic Church has not here any such eikon of her in whose name this city was founded in 1781. Nor do I know of any copy of this value. It is a seventeenth century canvas, and of a beauty which speaks for itself.

This splendid historic memento, so indispensable to the history of Southern California, should without fail be preserved here, and for the Southwest Museum. It can be bought for \$300; and I think we should be derelict if we permitted it to be sold to Riverside or Sacramento or New York. The Society is not in a position to undertake this purchase out of its regular income. It is to be hoped that some friend—or some combination of friends—will secure this treasure for us.

Growth of the Society.

It is no slight task to build up, at a \$10 fee, a larger membership than that of any similar body in the world; and it is no less difficult to maintain it against death, removal, and resignation.

During the first six years of this Society's existence, the thirteen older affiliations of the Institute made a net loss in mem-

bership of 66; while the Southwest Society made a net gain of 427. It has never fallen behind that figure since it reached it. In fact, its success and its example have made possible the founding of more than a score of other Societies, and the tripling of the total membership of the Institute. It was the first Society west of Wisconsin; now there are as many societies west of the Mississippi as east of it. It was the first Society to do actual scientific work, and is thus far the only society to maintain a museum and curator and independent publications. It has nearly twice as many members as the 31-year-old Boston Society; nearly three times as many as the 26-year-old New York Society—and the others not in the running at all.

There is no reason why this great membership should not be doubled, in a community like this. There is every reason why it should. To be "only twice as smart as Boston" in the matter of public spirit when applied to education, is hardly so much as this Southwestern empire should be content with. Such up-building of the membership should engage the co-operation of the present members. The campaign of the secretary and staff by correspondence has been effective thus far, but it is not enough. There should be a lively personal interest of those who are themselves supporting this work, to bring their friends to participate also.

The present membership aggregates 431—a gain of four over last year. But to this should properly be added the thirty-two members of the San Diego branch of the Southwest Society, founded this summer. In place of the four members in San Diego, who have been with us for several years, we now get credit for 32—not only in numbers, but also in their fees credited on account of our annual tribute to the Institute.

During the year there have been ten resignations, some by removal, some by transference to the San Diego branch and other societies—and twenty-four new members. The following members have been taken from our roster by death—8:

Percy R. Wilson, John G. North, J. R. Mead, Mrs. Mary Barry Moore, Capt. R. B. Gibb, Chas. A. Moody, Dr. E. C. Buell, Richard W. Wetherill.

An active campaign for new members, for special funds, and for general contributions and endowment in money, land and other property must be begun early in the year and carried actively through it. Mr. M. A. Hamburger, our president, has expressed his willingness to start out with the secretary in January on such a campaign; and other volunteers will be drafted.

Financial Statement from Nov. 30, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910.

Publications and printing	\$ 345.35
Stenographer, bookkeeper and janitor	68.00
Miscellaneous (freight, express, wires, telephone, moving Munk Library, etc.)	94.40
Postage	164.95
Supplies	52.50
Paid for Collections (\$644.50 from income in dues, including \$500 DeMoss Bowers Collection)	960.90
Transferred to Southwest Museum Treasury	500.60
Sent Treasurer A. I. A.	311.02
Lectures (rent of lantern)	2.00
Freight on Volz Collection	186.00
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Total	\$2,685.12
In Treasury Nov. 1, 1909	\$ 167.06
Income from dues	1,870.00
Special contribution	300.00
Special contribution	16.40
Special contribution	30.00
Special contribution	111.02
Freight on Volz Collection, donated	186.00
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Total	\$2,680.48
Account overdrawn, Dec. 1, 1910.....	4.64
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Total	\$2,685.12

Seven Years' Progress.

A brief summary of the achievement of the Society in its seven years of life is the best proof that it merits the further and thorough support of this community; for no other similar body has ever made a record even remotely approaching this. The seven earlier bulletins (sent free on request) show more in detail.

**Financial Statement of the Southwest Society from Nov. 20, 1903
(Date of Foundation), to Nov. 30, 1910.**

Dues from memberships	\$19,943.90
Contributions	1,000.00
Contributions	584.95
Contributions	300.00
Contributions	111.02
Contribution for rent	3,568.00
Funds raised for Collections:	
Caballeria	1,030.00
Palmer-Campbell	350.00
Rutter Collection	450.00
Chapelle Collection	1,000.00
A. I. A. appropriation expedition	1,500.00
A. I. A. Folksong appropriation	1,150.00
Dony Collection	200.00
Navajo Silver Collection	50.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$31,237.87
	31,233.26
<hr/>	
Overdraft	\$ 4.61

Besides \$38,470 raised by subscription and paid down on Museum Hill. \$50,000 bequest of Carrie M. Jones expected to be available early in 1911, and other testaments ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,000.

Sent Archaeological Institute of America.....	\$ 8,061.02
†Permanent Equipment Museum Rooms (showcases, tables, shelves, chairs, etc.)	793.50
Curator, salary	4,574.65
Printing and publications	1,155.80
Lectures	157.90
Postage	1,201.39
Stenographer, bookkeeper, janitor	514.00
Rent	5,416.00
Moving collections	126.20
Miscellaneous (freight, taxes, Museum Hill, janitor, sundries for Curator, incidentals for fixing collections, rent chairs, meet- ings, etc.)	1,290.16
Stationery and supplies	367.71
Brief on re-affiliation with A. I. A.....	60.47
Commission paid collector of delinquent dues.....	14.00
Repairs Museum rooms	10.00
Transfer Museum for maintenance of Curator.....	800.00
*Paid for Collections	6,690.46
<hr/>	
Total	\$31,233.26

†Includes Edison Dictating Phonograph.

*Includes expenses of expeditions in New Mexico and Arizona. Also includes recording phonograph, cylinder cabinet, etc.

The publications include seven bulletins (one reprinted), with a total of 282 pages, and 171 illustrations, a total edition of 41,000. This means a circulation of over eleven and a half million pages of the Society's literature, and over seven million of its illustrations. The more important of these bulletins have been sent to every important university, museum and library in the world.

The Edison Business Phonograph, the mimeograph, card catalogue, ledger, and the follow-up system for membership are in constant use. The book-keeping was established by one of the foremost expert accountants in Southern California. The printing—of envelopes, letterheads, circulars, invitations, bills, etc., runs into the hundreds of thousands of impressions annually.

Besides the above account, the Southwest Museum, which is an incorporated body independent of the Southwest Society, but founded by it and maintained by it, has expended \$1,595.26 for Curator, printing and supplies, permanent equipment, etc.

The Society has maintained a free public exhibit of its collections ever since February 1, 1906.

Assets of the Southwest Museum.

A conservative expert estimate of the value of the collections follows:

Palmer-Campbell Collection	\$ 2,500.00
Rutter Collection	1,500.00
Burnham-Chapelle Collection	1,500.00
Folk Song Collection	5,000.00
Two Arizona Expeditions	3,000.00
Pu-ye Collection	2,000.00
Keith Mission Collection	3,000.00
Caballeria Collection	10,000.00
Hart Collection of Antiques	2,500.00
Fremont Collection	1,500.00
Miscellaneous Collections	5,500.00
Munk Library of Arizoniana	15,000.00
Serra Collection (pledged)	25,000.00
Fenyas Collection (pledged)	4,000.00
Palmer Collection (pledged)	9,000.00
Dony Collection	1,200.00
16-acre site	50,000.00
DeMoss Bowers Collection	3,000.00
Ingersoll Portrait Collection	500.00
Total	\$145,700.00

Besides the Lummis collections and foundation, on which no valuation can at present be placed; the huge Volz collection and other loans.

Mrs. Mary Longfellow Milmore, niece of the poet, and widow of the great American sculptor Martin Milmore, has bequeathed to us Milmore's superb marble bust of Wendell Phillips, with the great orator's letters to the sculptor; a box presented to Milmore by Pope Pius II; Daniel Webster's office chair, and a chair long used by President Adams.

The American School.

It can not be out of place to refer briefly to the marvelous progress of the School of American Archaeology; since it is freely admitted that the foundation of this school was due very largely to the labors and the success of this society. Two of our Executive Committee are on the Board of Managers of the School—Mr. Joseph Scott, and the Secretary; and the latter is also a Regent of the Museum of New Mexico, whose establishment is largely due to the activities of the School. Founded three years ago, on the same scholarly lines as the world-famous Classical Schools of the Institute in Rome, Athens, and Jerusalem, the School of American Archaeology with its headquarters in Santa Fé is doing more work than all three of its classical fellows put together. Our Bulletins tell somewhat of the work in the monumental ruin of the Pu-yé. This year the operations of the school have centered in the marvelous Rito de los Frijoles; and a new record in scientific exploration was made there. Several of our members visited the summer meeting in the Rito; and I feel sure that they will bear me out in the statement that the Society has every reason to feel proud of this great work to whose beginning it so substantially contributed. From the material point of view, we shall benefit very largely by the work of the American School; since we shall receive from it collections of such magnitude and importance as we could not ourselves procure except by an expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. LUMMIS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM

I have the honor to report to the Southwest Society that since its last annual meeting the floor space of the Southwest Museum has been increased one third. In this space the Munk Library of Arizoniana has been installed and opened to the public.

The De Moss Bowers collection has been added to the archaeological division by purchase.

The Stephenson Collection of Petrifications from the Black,

Blue, and Red Forests of Arizona has been presented, through the interest of Dr. Munk, by A. Stephenson, of Adamana, Arizona.

The Collection of Seri Indian modern handicraft has been presented by Dr. Fayette Jones of Albuquerque, N. M.

The Wade Collection of Documents has been presented by Hon. E. C. Wade, of Los Angeles.

Among other gifts of importance to the Museum are: an Aztec Idol, from Newmark Brothers; several archaeological objects from Mrs. J. C. Davis, of Devore, Cal.; various articles from Dr. C. F. Lummis; and an Oriental Crystal Ball—of great value—from an anonymous friend of the Museum.

The Museum has been kept open to the public every weekday since the last annual meeting. Among the visitors that have been entertained—as many as 600 in one month—have been foreigners from many lands, from Capt Colony to Russia, as well as persons from practically every State in the Union. All the conventions held in Los Angeles and vicinity have been visited by the Curator and invited to the Museum. The Hotel Men (in national convention) and several other bodies responded so heartily as seriously to tax the capacity of our present quarters.

The Curator has written articles for the city, county, and state press, presenting the scientific and educative work of the Southwest Society; and public addresses have been made by him at San Diego, Pomona, Ventura, Nordhof, and Banning. He has appeared at the most important Beach towns during the summer season, and in the winter before many local clubs and associations; making eighteen in all.

The campaign of education, fostered by the generous assistance of Prof. Francis, Superintendent of Public Schools, has been most satisfactorily inaugurated. Since September the higher grades of the Public Schools have visited the Museum, accompanied by their teachers, once or twice each week, more than 300 of these children having been entertained during the past two months with talks on archaeology, illustrated with the Museum specimens. The Normal School, colleges and universities have added over 500 more young enthusiasts to our list of visitors. At the request of Superintendent Francis, the Curator will this month deliver a talk at the Museum rooms to the members of the Teachers' Institute of Southern California.

The cataloguing of the possessions of the Museum—undertaken by the direction of the Board of Directors,—has been done after an improved system of extreme simplicity and efficiency, which has met with the approval of leading Eastern Museums. Prac-

Third Annual Meeting

The Southwest Museum,

Incorporated

The third annual meeting of the Southwest Museum, inc., was held at the Museum rooms, Hamburger Building, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, January 18, 1911; Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, president, in the chair.

In calling the meeting to order, Gen. Chaffee said:

"We may now make note of the fact that this is the day for the annual meeting of officials and organizers of the Southwest Museum, incorporated.

"From the view point of your President, the evening horizon of the past year is materially enhanced over that of the morning; the color is more splendid, rosy I may say, and conditions very promising that, in due season, you will accomplish results hoped for.

"In a republic, the fate of any educational movement rests at last with the people. The best of motives may be in the foundation, and enormous wealth may provide for a certain continuance. But in the long run, unless the idea approves itself to the public, it must fail. In the middle ages, education was for the few; today it is for all. Under monarchies it was easy to establish and maintain universities, and learned societies for the benefit of those privileged to use them. In America today, we have different standards. We are grateful to wealthy men and women who give great donations for education—but we are not dependent upon them. The best things in American life are those which come from the American people themselves, not by gift, but by their own will and their own doing.

"This is a young community in comparison with American cities of its size. It is greatly taxed with many duties of progress, both material and educational. It could be excused for being somewhat behind hand in scientific work, in view of its enormous responsibilities in providing for the modern hygiene and business comfort of a community which has grown faster than any other in the world.

"So it is all the more reason for congratulation that this busy community, hewing out its magnificent material achievements, has not forgotten its obligation to the future nor neglected to provide for those educational advantages which are, after all, the last test of the best American citizenship. We have some reason to be proud that the largest similar body in any American city has its home here; and that we have established here by community effort and not by gift of some millionaire, a museum which is already respected throughout the world.

"No one will deny that the history of California is worth saving. Nobody will deny that our children and our visitors are entitled to as much advantage in art and science as are the visitors and children of any other city. The Southwest Museum has undertaken to provide for this community this educational advantage. While it is not yet so big and imposing as many in the older centers of population, it is one of the most remarkable successes ever achieved in the same time by the effort of individuals.

"Founded only three years ago, the Southwest Museum has now an endowment in collections, etc., amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. The reports of the Secretary and Curator will show the details. The gift of the Munk and Lummis collections, the general acquisition of Museum material, and the fact that the Carrie M. Jones bequest of \$50,000 cash for the first buildings on the Museum Hill will be available as soon as the site is cleared, indicate broadly the progress of this our third year.

"Relations have been established with leading Museums throughout the United States and Europe, whereby large and important collections will be secured by this museum at no larger expense than that of transportation. The activities of the Curator in relating this educational function with the public school system and with the women's clubs has done much within the year to extend the usefulness of the Museum work.

"With the probability that by proper activity, the Museum may by this time next year be occupying its own building on the Museum Hill, there is every incentive for active work to make the year 1911 even more successful than 1910 was. The progress of the Museum has been cumulative, and work of this sort must continue to grow. Allied closely and officially with the foremost scientific bodies, the museum is in the position to give to this community what this community merits—namely, the foremost museum of science, history and art in the West."

Reports of Treasurer, Secretary and Curator were read, received and filed. Those of the Curator and Secretary cover the same general facts as their respective reports to the annual meeting of the Southwest Society, on another page, and need not be repeated here. The Treasurer's report is appended.

Joseph Scott, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director to fill the vacancy by expiration of his term.

The officers (as per list on inside cover) were re-elected for the current year.

Mr. M. A. Hamburger was unanimously elected an organizer of the Southwest Museum.

The list of Organizers (voting members) of this corporation is indicated in the roster of the Southwest Society by an x before each name. There are now 91 Organizers.

C. W. Buchanan, 99 E. Colorado Street, Pasadena.
 x Robt. N. Bulla, Hellman Building.
 x Robt. J. Burdette, D. D., Sunnycrest, Pasadena, Cal.
 x Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, Sunnycrest, Pasadena, Cal.
 John P. Burke, 505 Andrews Blvd.
 C. H. Burnett, Redondo, Cal. President Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce.
 Frank W. Burnett, Beacon Street, near corner Eighth Street.
 Maj. Frederick Russell Burnham, Explorer, Scout, Yaqui Land & Water Co.
 x William Henry Burnham, Box 45, Orange, Cal.
 Mrs. R. G. Bussenius, E. Avenue 40.
 Joseph Green Butler, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio.
 Frederick D. Butterfield, 308 Bradbury Building. President Los Angeles Olive Growers' Association.
 Mrs. Freeman R. Cady, 344 N. Fickett Street.
 H. R. Callender, Wright & Callender Building.
 C. W. Callaghan, Fruit Vale, Cal.
 Ralph H. Cameron, Flagstaff, Ariz. Delegate to Congress.
 x W. D. Campbell, 810 S. Alvarado Street.
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